INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

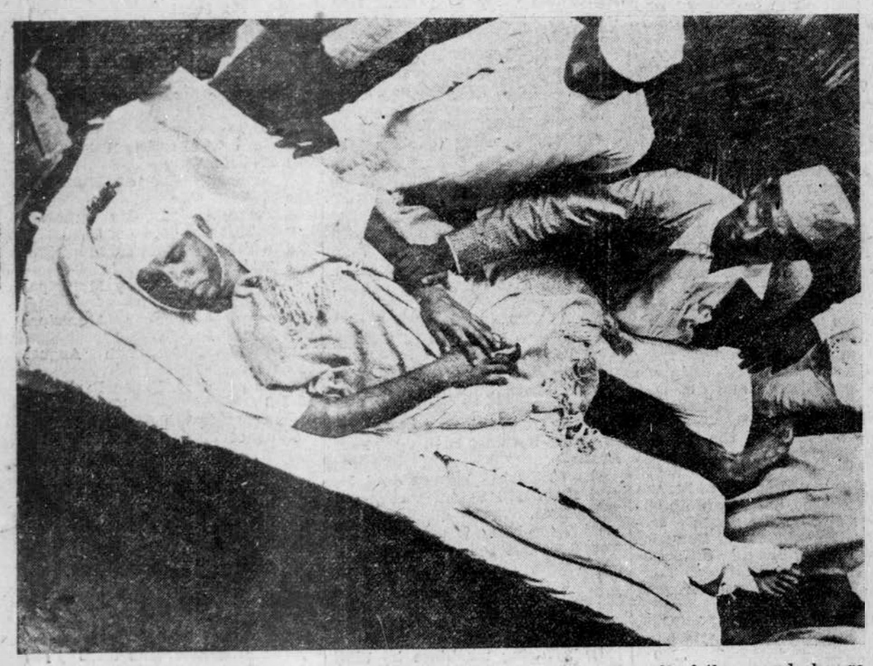
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL. XIX NO. 189- BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INDIAN MERCHANTS DECIDE TO BOYCOTT R. T. C.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS OF "WET" HOOLIGANISM.



Sjt. Abid Ali, Secretary B.P.C.C., lying in the Congress Hospital as a result of the wounds he received at the New Davar bar, at the hands of the "wets". He has received injuries on the head and the right leg.

STRONG CONGRESS PICKETING MAINTAINED AT DAVAR BAR.

—:o:—

ABIDALLY'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

Dr. Deshmukh Examines Him And Is Of Opinion That There Is No Need Of Second Operation.

Further enquiry in regard to the shooting outrage near the Davar Bar, at Charni Road, on Monday night, shows that sixteen persons were injured in the melee, out of whom 11 are Hindus, 3 Muslims and 2 Parsis. Except Mr. Abidali, the B.P.C.C. Secretary and Govind Atmaram, a Hindu others were discharged from the Congress Hospital after their injuries were treated and dressed.

On Tuesday morning, Dr. Jinabhai Desai, the X-Ray Specialist and Dr. Bhaskar Patel, took an X-Ray photo to discover the bullet in Mr. Abidali's leg.

The Police are still making enquiries regarding the person who fired the revolver shots at Mr. Abidali, but no one has so far been arrested.

Fortunately the injuries of Mr. Abidally are not so serious as first expected but still he will not able to leave the hospital before 6 weeks.

Gandhiji Sees Abidali In Congress Hospital

—:o:—

From early morning on Tuesday there was a continuous stream of visitors at the Hospital who came to inquire bout Mr. Abaidally's health. The first among them was Mahatma Gandhi who came at 6-0 a.m. after his usual morning walk. Almost all the other members of the Working Committee and other prominent Congress leaders, who are present in the city, called at the Congress Hospital for the same purpose.

BRAVE DESH SEVIKAS.

The New Davar Bar was picketed on Tuesday evening by half-a-dozen Desh Sevikas who guarded all the entrances to the Bar. Large crowds collected near the place and kept on waiting till the Bar was closed and the picketing was stopped. A number of police under a police officer guarded the locality. There was no untowards incident.

DR. DESHMUKH EXAMINES MR. ABIDALLY.

—:o:—

No Need Of Second Operation.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh examined the patient at 2 in the afternoon in the presence of Sardar Vallabhbhai. In the opinion of Dr. Deshmukh a second operation may not be necessary. The wound was dressed again. Mr. Abidali felt much better on Tuesday although he was continuously bothered by an unending stream of visitors. His condition though not very satisfactory should not give any cause for anxiety.

PICKETING MAINTAINED.

Owing to the hooliganism of the "wets" on Monday evening Davar Bar become the chief centre at which Congress volunteers was concentrated on Tuesday evening.

Police were conspicuous by their large number. About forty of them under two Sub-Inspectors and two Sergeants were patrolling the area and trying to disperse the crowds.

Exactly at 5 p.m. Mrs. Manoramabai Shinde, Mrs. Ghanchalben Desai, Mrs. Jayalaxmi Desai, Mrs. Nadkarni and two other lady pickets posted themselves in front of the bar and continued peaceful picketing till 8 p.m. Thousands of people were watching the picketing. The Bar was deserted except for a stray customer or two.

For an hour after Mr. S. K. Patel and a volunteer were in charge of the picketing.

The Congress Free Hospital where Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, the Secretary of the B. P. C. C., is lying as a patient attracted large crowds of Congressmen throughout the day on Tuesday. Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram paid a visit in the morning and enquired after Mr. Abidali's health. He had a few minutes' hearty talk with the patient. Later in the day Mr. Abidali was seen by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Sen Gupta, Dr. Syed Mahmud, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress.

A WAY OUT OF THE COMMUNAL IMPASSE.

—:o:—

"Leave It To British Government"

'MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S' SERMON TO MAHATMA AND MUSLIMS

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Indian communal issue should be settled in London and Mahatma Gandhi should attend the Round Table Conference, is the opinion of the "Manchester Guardian", which declares that the attempt to secure mutual agreement has failed and the two other roads can best be explored in London, namely arbitration by neutrals or the decision by British Government.

The "Guardian" favours the second alternative on the ground that Government is bound by sense of responsibility and determination to make good job of it, whereas the neutral arbitrator will always be tempted to gloss over half-concealed difficulties. But no British statesman can hope for success unless the Muslim leaders assist with their full influence. 'Magnanimity has always been a virtue of the Muslim and great soul is the distinguishing mark of the Mahatma."—Reuter.

PRINCES AND R. T. C.

(Form A Correspondent)

BEAWAR, Aug. 9.

Rajputana is celebrating the Indian States' People's week at present. A procession marched through the streets of Beawar yesterday. National songs were sung and the new national flag made its first appearance here. The processionists then formed themselves into a meeting and passed resolutions supporting the creed of the Indian States' People's Conference, repudiating the claims of the princes to represent the people at the Round Table Conference, asserting the right of the States' people to be represented at the R. T. C., and urging the embodiment of the demands of the States' people in the future constitution of India.

—:o:—

LAW MEMBER LEAVES FOR SIMLA.

MADRAS, August 10.

Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Law Member, Government of India, left for Simla to-night by the Bombay Mail, via Bombay. He was seen off at the station by a large number of friends, both officials and non-officials.—A.P.

FEDERATION ULTIMATUM TO VICEROY.

Sir Purshottamdas Instructed To Stay Behind.

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

After five hours deliberations behind closed doors this evening an emergency meeting of Committee of Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, under the presidency of Mr. Jamal Mahomed resolved to boycott the Round Table Conference as a protest against Government of India's failure to invite all the three nominees of the Federation to the Round Table Conference and directed Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the only nominee selected, not to proceed to London unless the agreed representation is given.

TELEGRAM TO VICEROY.

This decision has been embodied in the following telegram sent by Mr. Jamal Mahomed, President of the Federation on behalf of the Committee to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

At a meeting of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held to-day, a correspondence between Lord Irwin and Lala Shri Ram, the then president of the Federation was reviewed.

The Committee noted with regret that no reply has yet been received to my telegram addressed to His Excellency dated Madras August 6.

BOYCOTT R. T. C.

In view of the failure of Government to nominate all the three persons agreed upon the Committee have no option but to come to the decision that they must instruct their nominee not to proceed to the Round Table Conference unless the agreed representation is given.

If any agreement is arrived at at the Round Table Conference in the absence of the representatives of the Federation, such agreement will not be binding on the Indian mercantile community."—A. P.

MORE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF GANDHIJI'S GOING TO LONDON

WORKING COMMITTEE POSTPONES DECISION.

Awaiting For Viceroy's Reply To Mahatmaji's Wire.

GANDHIJI'S WIRE TO VICEROY.

The anxiously-awaited reply to Gandhiji's telegram to Sir Ernest Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay, was received on Tuesday morning while the Working Committee was in session at the "Mani Bhuvan."

UNSATISFACTORY.

The Congress Cabinet devoted full three hours to the consideration of this important despatch from the Government House, Poona and it appears that it came to the decision that it was extremely unsatisfactory and in view of it Gandhiji should not go to London to attend the Round Table Conference.

MAHATMAJI'S WIRE TO VICEROY.

It appears that there was a consensus of opinion on the subject among the members of the Working Committee and several other prominent Congress leaders present. Immediately after the meeting Gandhiji sent a telegram to the Viceroy at Simla and also to the Governor of Bombay informing them of his inability to attend the R. T. C. in view of the disappointing nature of the reply received from the Bombay Governor.

FINAL DECISION POSTPONED.

It is understood that Gandhiji does not expect a reply from the Governor of Bombay as his reply seems to be final but he expects a reply from the Viceroy by to-day (Wednesday). It is only after this reply from the Viceroy is received that the Congress Cabinet will be in a position to further consider and finally decide the question of Gandhiji's departure for London.

HOTSON'S CRYPTIC REPLY.

The reply of Sir Ernest Hotson is said to be a short one not covering more than a page and is also reported to be cryptic and not giving any definite replies to the specific issues raised by Gandhiji in his letter and his interview with the Governor at Poona last week. It apears that Gandhiji's main complaint related to the coercive methods adopted by the officials in collecting land revenue. Gandhiji had definitely charged the officials with open breach of the terms of the Truce but the reply of the Governor denies these charges on the ground that no method contrary to the provisions of the Land Revenue Code was adopted.

CONGRESS CIRCLES SURPRISED.

Great surprise is expressed in Congress circles at the thoroughly unsatisfactory nature of the reply as it was not expected to be so in view of the conversations that Gandhiji had with the Governor. It was then reported that the conversations were very hopeful and the attitude of the Governor was much conciliatory.

WORKING COMMITTEE IN SESSION.

When the Working Committee met at 8-0 a.m. at "Mani Bhuvan" all members except Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. M. S. Aney who are out of Bombay were present. Mrs. Naidu is expected back to-day (Wednesday) and Mr. Aney was informed by Gandhiji when he left that in case his presence was required he would be immediately summoned.

The Committee sat in the afternoon also for over three hours when other matters of routine business were discussed. Among them was the question of the Swadeshi Board which has been engaging the attention of the Committee for some time past and also the question of reorganising the Hindustani Seva Dal on altogether new lines. It appears that the Committee gave careful attention to the framing of rules for the conduct of the Dal in a way which would make it most effective volunteer organisation for the Con-

(Continued on page 5.)

TRAINING OF INDIAN AIRMEN.

Applications Invited

SEQUEL TO PROPOSED FORMATION OF I. A. F.

LONDON August 10.

Arising from the proposed formation of the Indian Air Force, the Government of India has requested the Air Ministry to invite applications from the Ex-Airforce engineer officers and engineer officers about to be retired or transferred to the reserve for the position of civilian instructor for training Indian airmen—Reuter.

"Nautilus" Starts For Advent Bay.

UNDER-SEA DASH TO POLE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Froensol—The Submarine "Nautilus" left at 6-30, on Monday evening, for Advent Bay Spitzbergen to start its under-sea dash to the North Pole.—Reuter.

AT MERCY OF TIDES IN THE ARCTIC.

"Nautilius" Develops Engine Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Tromso.—Shortly after leaving here last night for the North Pole the submarine "Nautilus" developed engine trouble and is now adrift in the Arctic at the mercy of current and tides.—Reuter.

HOOVER PLAN FOR GERMANY.

—:o:—

Financial Experts Come To Agreement.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The conference of financial experts sitting in London has reached a complete agreement on the detailed measures to give effect to the Hoover plan for debt suspension.—Reuter.

Future Of Geological Survey.

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Dr. Fermor, Director of the Geological Survey of India, and Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India, were examined by the General Purposes Retrenchment Sub-Committee on the future of the Geological Survey.—A. P.

"M. N. ROY'S" LETTER TO CAWNPORE BAR.

Not Allowed To Have Interviews With Anybody.

TRIAL TO BEGIN ON AUGUST 17

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 11.

No interviews with Mr. "M. N. Roy" have been allowed to anybody in Cawnpore so far. On August 5 the following letter was sent by Mr. "Roy" to the President Cawnpore Bar Association:

Sir,—You may be aware that I have been brought here to be tried in connection with the Cawnpore Bolshevik Conspiracy Case of 1924. The case is transferred by the District Magistrate to the Court of Joint Magistrate, Mr Lloyd.

It is fixed for Aug. 17. I have been already two weeks in custody. Being stranger to the place I am not acquainted with any member of Cawnpore Bar, therefore I am taking the liberty of addressing this communication to you. I shall be much obliged to hve some members of the local bar interview me as soon as possible so that an arrangement for my defence could be carried on pending the arrival legal assistance from other parts of the country.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours, Truly,

(Sd.) "M. N. ROY".

LAWYER'S REPLY.

After this letter was shown to the members of the Bar who generally work on the criminal side the following reply was sent to Mr. "Roy" by the Vice-President:—

Dear Sir,

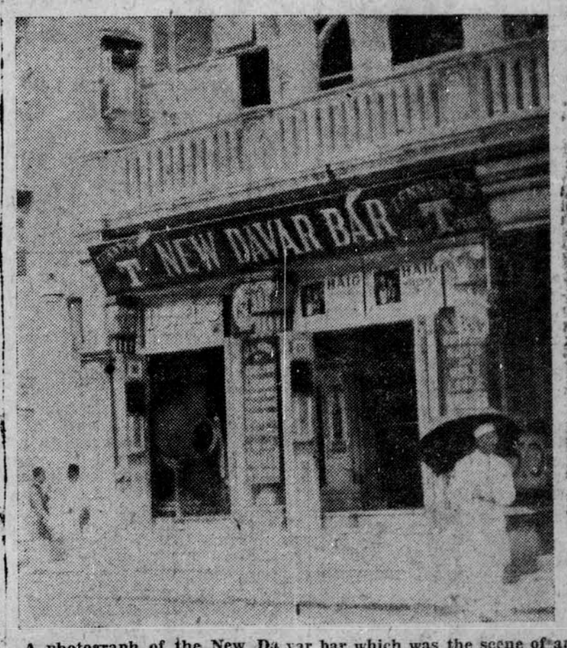
In reply to your letter received under the Superintendent of Jail's endorsement No. 3625 D[5|3] 31 I beg to inform you that the following members of bar are ready to interview you in connection with your defence:— Babu Iqbal, Krishna Kapur, Pt. Shri Ratna Shukla and Pt. Kishorilal Sharma.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

No reply has been received so far. The trial begins on August 17.

A Delhi correspondent wires:—"Abdul Rashid Pahlwan of Delhi and Calcutta real uncle of Sheikh Abdul Sattar of Ahata Kaleesahib, Delhi, has abducted his nephew's wife and absconded with some property. Warrants of arrest both from Calcutta and Delhi have been issued."

STORM CENTRE OF "WET" HOOLIGANISM.



A photograph of the New Davar bar which was the scene of an unfortunate incident in which Mr. Abid Ali received serious injuries.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED for OVERSEAS—Shift Engineers, Carriage Examiners, Surveyors, Sub-Permanent Way Inspectors, Electricians and Erectors. And for Bombay and Lahore, Competent Stenographers, Indent Clerks and Salesmen. Apply immediately in person with original certificates, to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road.
A R-5603

WANTED—MATRICULATE Marathi knowing DRAWING TEACHER. Apply stating salary to H. L. GANDHI, Head Master, New Private English School, Karanja (Berar).
A R5638

WANTED—Only experienced SALESMEN for Bombay and Divisional Centres to push excellent well-advertised patent remedies. Those willing to work on small pay and liberal commission need only apply to Box No. 1106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3402

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER to take over charge, during the season, of a Ginning and Pressing Factory in the mofussil. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1105, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5633

UNEMPLOYED DON'T WORRY—Refer your case with Qualifications and Experiences. Ask for our free Prospectus. Apply ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R5634

UNEMPLOYED!—Don't despair To insure against loss of Opportunity, represent your case to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R5636

WANTED—Experienced and competent B.T. and S.T.C. TEACHERS (male) for ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL. Apply in writing.
A R5635

WANTED—An INDIAN GRADUATE with English qualifications to teach English to the Prince who is now 15 years old. The salary of the post is Rs. 500 but a very highly qualified and a suitable gentleman may even be started on a higher scale of salary. Other terms pertaining to service will be decided while making the appointment. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur (N. Gujarat).
A 3313

WANTED—Some INSPECTORS and AGENTS for sale of our famous Tea on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 130—25 to Rs. 300 including T. A. The selected candidates will have to invest in the Company Rs. 130. Apply for particulars to Messrs. BRITANNIA TEA CO., LTD., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 3350

WANTED—An experienced B.Sc. or B.A. (with Science). B. T. or S. T. C. preferred. Apply with terms to PRINCIPAL, K. D. High School, Chinchani, P. O. Tarapur, District Thana.
A 3385

Trade Announcement.

ALL SORTS MANGO, LICHI GRAFTS 4 years' old, fruiting next year Rs. 25 dozen. Advance essential. Expenses extra, Catalogue free. Director, HORTICULTURAL Farm No. 8, DARBHANGA.
F R 5610A

WANTED—SOLE SELLING AGENCY for Bombay Presidency for high grade Indian manufactured articles. On commission basis, plus travelling allowance and advertisement charges. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 5628

A HOST OF HUGE GUARANTEED PRIZES is offered in our various competitions. Closing date 4th September. For leaflets to The CYRIL CROSSWORDS SYNDICATE, Madura.
T R5637

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

FOR INCOME-TAX advice, or any ACCOUNTS or AUDIT work, consult RUSTOMJI SORABJI & CO., 75 Abdul Rehman Street, above Imperial Bank. Holders of Senior First Class and Distinction Certificates. Thirteen years of experience.
R5632

Motors and Accessories

TO ALL OVERLAND WILLYS KNIGHT & WHIPPET OWNERS.—Over Rs. 50,000/- worth of genuine parts and accessories for the above cars being sold out at ridiculously low prices. Car owners requiring these spares now or later will find it to and their advantage to write for quotations for their needs to the liquidator, THE NAGPUR AUTOMOBILE AND GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., in Voluntary Liquidation, Nagpur (C. P.)
JA R 5613

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M W5

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

AUCTION SALE.

UNDER ORDERS of the First Class Court, Poona in Insolvency Petition No. 40 of 1929 House No. 323, Main Street, Camp, Poona is put up to sale by Public Auction. The sale will be held on 15th August, 1931, on the premises at 3 p.m. The sale will be confirmed after the sanction of the First Class Court, Poona

For particulars and further details and conditions of sale, please apply to Jehangir Dorabjee Anklesaria, 593 Sachapir Street, Camp Poona, the Mortgagee Receiver or to the undersigned.

K. G. DRAVID.
Pleader for the Receiver.
Poona,
Dated 2nd August, 1931
517, Sadashiv Peth,
Poona City.
3345

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A SERIES of FOUR LECTURES on "Radiation" will be delivered, under the auspices of the University of Bombay, by Sir C. V. Raman, Kt., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., N.L., at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, at 6-30 p.m. on the 17th, the 19th, the 20th, and the 21st, August, 1931. The first of these lectures will be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor of the University. Admission to the lectures will be by ticket. A limited number of tickets can be had on application to the Registrar. The lectures are primarily meant for advanced students of Science in the University, and will be of a technical nature.

2. Some of the front rows will be specially reserved for prominent citizens, members of the University and members of the Science staffs of the Colleges affiliated to the University.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th August, 1931.
3383

S. S. "BORNEO MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 10th August, 1931, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

M. KOMADA.
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the BOMBAY GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION have since long issued Cylinder measures made of Copper for measuring grain for the use of the Members of the Said Association and the same belong to the said Association absolutely. Any person or merchant other than the Members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association keeping or making use of such measures shall be liable to be dealt with according to the Law. Any person or merchant other than the Members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association having come into possession of the Measures of the said Association is requested to return the same to the Secretary of the said Association at their office at 41, Kandewady outside the Fort of Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, failing which action will be taken against him as aforesaid. The said Cylinder measures bear the initial letters of the name of the Association and serial number and date of issue in Gujarati Character.

Bombay dated this 7th day of August, 1931.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association
3377

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 331 of 1929.

MISTRY AHMED ANWAR ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI JENABAI, widow ... Defendant
and
BHALCHANDRA PARSARAM GAWANE. ..... Claimant.

Whereas in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 13th day of July, 1931, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the claimant in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure now redeemed with the house, outhouses, tenements and buildings, situate at Jail Road South Cross Lane, and Dongree, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 508 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2489, Survey No. 3168 and Cadastral Survey No. 1812 Mandvi Division.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 9th day of September, 1931, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 5th day of August 1931.

R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner
3400

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AISHABAI, widow of Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam and Bai HAWABIBI, daughter of Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, being the Executrices under the Will of the late Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam have, with the consent of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the Mortgagee, contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground situate at Parsi Bazaar Street, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and thirty-two square yards be the same or a little more or less, together with the tenements and buildings standing thereon and known as the "Red Building" and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 15989 and Laughton Survey No. 2|9347 and part of 3|9347 and Cadastral No. 382 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1541-(1), Street Nos. 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138 and 140 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West partly by the property of The Royal Insurance Company and partly by the property of Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel, on or towards the North by the property of Hasonali Abdulali and on or towards the South by the property known as "Sassoon House" and belonging to Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Patel and others and on or towards the East by the Parsi Bazaar Street aforesaid.

Dated this 10th day of Aug. 1931.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3397.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HUSEINIBHAI ALLIBHAI DAWOODKHAN, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay on the West side of Shaikh Abdul Rehman Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 157, New No. 1460, Old Survey No. 3170, New Survey No. 1534, and Cadastral Survey No. 1274 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 53, Street No. 312 to 318 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West partly by the property of A. A. Dubla and partly by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the North partly by the property of R. Coorlani and partly by the property of E.S. Tyeb and on or towards the South formerly by the property of the said A. A. Dubla but now of Kikabhai Ebrahim Bhagut and others.

Dated this 10th day of Aug. 1931.

HASAN BAXI & COY.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
3396.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DADAMIYA SHAIKH EBRAHIM, MAHOMED ASHRAFMIYA SHAIKH EBRAHIM and BAKERMIYA SHAIKH EBRAHIM of Junnar (Poona District) Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ANY PERSON having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Tamarind House, 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and Ground Rent Tenure mentioned in the Collector's Bill to admeasure 144-5/9 square yards but containing by actual admeasurements 129 5/9 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1334, New No. 3496, Old Survey No. 2437, and New Survey No. 3902, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 244, Street Nos. 80-84 and New Street Nos. 102 and 102A, situate, lying and being at Huzria Street in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay under Cadastral Survey No. 1171 of Byculla Division and bounded on the East by the said Hazria Street, on the West by sweepers passage, on the North formerly by the property of Manna Miya bin Zuckoo, but now of Abdulla Butler and on the South formerly by the property of Bangalee Mahomed Ansur but now of Mahomed Noor Mahomed.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1931.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3399

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm heretobefore subsisting between our client Mr. SHIVCHANDRAI ZOONZOONWALA and Messrs. SURAJMAL DALMIA and GULRAJ DALMIA, representing the joint family of himself the said Mr. Gulraj Dalmia and his son Mr. Rukhmanand Dalmia, carrying on business as Merchants, Commission Agents and Dealers in Cotton at Kalbadevi Road, under the style and firm name of Messrs. Shivchandrai Surajmal has been DISSOLVED as from the 9th day of June, 1931, and that our client will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities after the said date incurred by the said Mr. Gulraj Dalmia or Mr. Surajmal Dalmia Mr. Rukhmanand Dalmia

Bombay, dated this 10th day of August, 1931.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Mr. Shivchandrai Zoonzoonwala.
3398

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency Nos. 251 & 502 of 1930.

Re: RAICHAND GORDHANDAS SHA and MADHOWLAL BHOWANISHANKAR PANDYA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, 1st residing at Hanuman Lane and 2nd at Bhuleshwar, respectively. Lately doing business in partnership with Hakamchand Dayabhai under the name of Bombay Tea Depot at Bhuleshwar upto March and now servants in the employ of Ambalal Gordhandas and Pirojshaw Hormasji Baliwala, respectively: ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd November, 1931, at 11 15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3401

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF MESSRS. DUKE & SONS, FORT (AERATED WATERS MANUFACTURERS).

Under instructions from the Executors of Bai Bachubai, widow of Jamshedji Bhicaji Panthakey, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms in Apollo Street, the above business with the goodwill.

Private offers will be received.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

RE: THE MANECKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS, AT PAREL.

Under instructions from the Court Liquidator as the Official Liquidator of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the mill premises in separate lots, the Dinshaw Petit Mills consisting of lands with buildings thereon and the machinery thereon and the trade marks.

Lot No. 1.—Firstly—Land admeasuring about 44,678 sq., yards, held under Lease in Perpetuity. Renewable every 99 years, rent Rs. 307 per month payable monthly.

Secondly—Leasehold land admeasuring about 153 square yards, with buildings, situated at Parel.

MACHINERY.

(a) 41,996 Ring Spindles by Platt Bros.

(b) 1,122 Looms by Platt Bros., and Buttersworth

(c) 1 Bale Breaker with mixing Lattices and 4 Openers with Scutchers combined and 8 lines of Inter and Finishers.

(d) 150 Flat Cards by Platt Bros.

(e) 19 Drawing Frames 2 of 7 and 17 of 8 Deliveries of 3 heads each by Platt Bros.

(f) 19 Slubbing frames 2 of 78 and 17 of 88 Spindles each by Platt Bros.

(g) 31 Inter frames 3 of 120 and 28 of 136 Spindles each by Platt Bros.

(h) 63 Roving Frames 6 of 156 and 57 of 176 Spindles each by Platt Bros.

(i) 7 Doubling frames, 1 of 248 and 6 of 264 Spindles each by Platt Bros.

(j) 9 Grey Winding Frames of 300 Spindles each by Platt Bros.

(k) 22 Warping Machines by Platt Bros.

(l) 8 Sizing machines by Platt Bros.

(m) 1 Compound condensing engine of 2,200 I.H.P. rope driven by Hicks Hargreaves and Co., with barring engine and one 20 tons overhead crane.

(n) 6 Lancashire Boilers 30ft. by 8ft. by 160lbs. per sq. inch pressure.

In addition to the abovementioned machinery there are Economiser with 480 pipes, one complete Liquid Fuel Installation with storage tank of 100 tons capacity Boiler, Feed Pump, 2 sets of high speed engines directly connected to Dynamos for electric lighting and Sprinklers and Hydrants with complete fire extinguishing appliances and various other auxiliary machinery, all by well-known makers.

The machinery and the plant are in immediate working condition and can be inspected on application.

LOT NO. 2—Foras land, admeasuring about 6,143 square yards but according to Collector's record, admeasuring about 6,312 square yards with godowns, chawls, messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, situate at Kalachowki Road.

LOT NO. 3—Leasehold land situated at Parel, admeasuring about 614 sq. yards.

Also stock-in-process (if any) spare parts of machinery, coal fuel, stores, dyes, chemical, furniture and all other articles, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st August, 1931, first two days on the premises of the Kirkee Arsenal and the last day on the premises of Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, at 10 a.m. (Standard Time) sharp every day and thereafter it will be continued if required.

The Serviceable and unserviceable Surplus Stores, Metals, Clothings, Machinery, one Grass Press too numerous to mention.

Terms—Purchasers will have to pay 20 per cent deposit for lot more than Rs. 100 and full price below Rs. 100 on acceptance of prices. Purchasers will have to pay the balance and remove the Stores within seven days.

Printed Catalogues will be sent on application.

For further particulars apply to:—

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJI CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
Head Office:—92, Main Street, Poona Camp.
Branch Office:—93, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele Address "Timber", "Non-Ferrous".

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 58/5

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/8

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 71/8 N.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/7.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/4

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/4

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93 N.

6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99-11.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/8

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/11

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-1.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/10

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 103/13

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100-8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100-8.

Forward Rate:—17th August settlement.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 58-5-0

5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 99/11

Tone of Market:—Weak.

Tone of London Silver. Steady. China sold. India and China bought. Buyers at the quotation.

LONDDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

3 Months Discounts 4-11/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 5-1/8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Call Money 4 per cent.

One Month 4-3/4 per cent.

Three Months 4-3/4 per cent.

Six Months 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Quiet.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 11.

	Bales.
Khandeish	240
Berar	306
Dhollera	245
N.-W. Provinces	100
Sind-Punjab	250
Broach	130
Compta-Dharwar	171
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	602
Cotton	2,044
	Cwts.
Wheat	20,830
Linseed	1,825
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	486
Gingellyseeds	2,758
Poppyseeds	45
Groundnuts	9,306
Castorseeds	8,541
Rice	4,244
Myrabollams	543
Cottonseeds	1,025
Mowraseeds	994
Ghee	4,267
Joowar	3,165
Barley	1,313
Bajree	1,357
	Tons
Coal	572

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

F P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 10-8-31	22000	87000
Receipts Yesterday 10-8-31	7000	13000
Exports to date 10-8-31	28000	51000
Stock at Ports 7-8-31	2763000	zz 1571000
Stock Interior Towns 7-8-31	772000	549000
Stock Liverpool 7-8-31	966000	813000
Visible Supply 7-8-31	5122000	3061000
Quantity in Sight 7-8-31	15000	73000
Quantity out of Sight 7-8-31	120000	108000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U.P.	135	131	127	123
M. G. Rajputana	134	130	126	122
M. G. Punjab	133	129	125	121
M. G. Oomra No. 3	139	135	131	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	151	147	143	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	145	141	137	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	152	148	144	140
M. G. Surat	212	208	204	200

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Porage Oats

for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.

Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:

HERBERT SON & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20
And
Whole Life Rs. 25.

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars please apply:

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Paying Investment

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"AROODAM"

Write the exact time and date of birth or the letter writing time and age. Correct answers for five questions about futurity Re. 1 for each extra question, As. 4. V. P. charges extra. THE GANDHI JOTHISHAR, HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency.)

1,00,000

CLIENTS HAVE HAD our wonderful foretelling, Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1: 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City, B. N. Railway.

Indo-British Financial Obligations.

—:o:—

TIME OPPORTUNE FOR SETTLEMENT

Round Table Conference As Platform For Negotiation

In his preface to the annexture to the Report of the Congress Select Committee on Public Debts of India, Prof. K T Shah says:—

The present is an appropriate occasion when the question of apportionment of liability between India and England can and ought to be raised. The moment is the more appropriate for such an investigation, because it is expected to bring about the transfer of effective power and responsibility in the governance of India from an alien bureaucracy to the children of the soil and their constitutional representatives. At such a moment of a turning point in our history, it is but right and proper that the authors of the new constitution, the makers of the future India, should make an exhaustive enquiry as to the equity and propriety, as well as of the reality, of the obligations sought to be saddled upon India as a sort of legacy from its present rulers; and only those liabilities be accepted, which are found to be justly and properly chargeable against India. Since, from and after this settlement, a new entity is to be in possession of effective power and responsibility in India; and since the present rulers have themselves professed to be in possession of the governance of the country in the interests and for the welfare of the people, thereby constituting themselves to be 'Trustees' for the people of India, it is but right and proper that, at the time when the Trustee retires from his trust, the Trust is dissolved, and the beneficiary under the Trust comes into his own, the Trustee's liability, if any, be determined and settled once for all, so that no subsequent and unlooked for claim be sprung upon him later on.

RIGHTS OF THE BENEFICIARY UNDER A TRUST.

This is but fair to the Trustee. On the other hand, it is out fair to the beneficiary under the Trust, that the estate he is taking over is free, or freed, from those liabilities and encumbrances which the Trustee had no right to place upon it during the duration of the Trust, so as to enable the beneficiary to make a clean as well as a fresh start. The Indian people, who are virtually the beneficiaries under this Trust, can have no chance to a decent existence as a people, if at the very moment when they once more take their place in the roll of the world's civilised peoples, they are to be saddled and handicapped with unconscionable or inadmissible liabilities. It is the purpose of this Enquiry to ascertain such inadmissible or unconscionable liabilities; and to say which of them the Trustee should bear, before he can obtain a full and proper discharge from his responsibilities as Trustee; and which other the beneficiary might well be expected to undertake. Once the tie is dissolved and company parted, there would be no utility in making an Enquiry, or seeking to give effect to the recommendations as the result of such an Enquiry. And so it is, that at this turning point in our history, by mutual agreement and negotiation, and in a spirit of goodwill and amity, a Conference for the settlement of the Indian question is agreed to; and at that Conference matters like the one considered by the present Committee are agreed to be open to discussion and settlement. Hence the occasion for this Enquiry and hence the need to consider its subject matter fully, and give its findings or recommendations so clearly that the final negotiators or arbitrators might find no difficulty in giving effect to them.

SETTLEMENT BY NEGOTIATION OPEN.

I lay so much emphasis on the uniqueness and importance of the present Enquiry, because every reasonable person must feel convinced there is no other means of settling this question of the financial obligations India is to bear in the future, except by such negotiations in such a Conference. Time has gone by when payment of all debts incurred in the name of India 'can' be exacted by force of arms. Public conscience of civilised humanity will not tolerate a bloody war affecting hundreds of millions of human beings, merely in quest of a stipulated pound of flesh, assuming the bond giving it to be valid. On the other hand, if, the Creditor cannot resort to force of arms, the Debtor—India—should not adopt the position becoming hers on a successful revolution. The reasons and circumstances which have led to a situation, in which the entire problem of the future constitution of India is to be settled by negotiation, and not by the arbitrament of force on either side are all clearly and radically distinguishable from a War of Independence of the type that brought about the United States of America, or a Revolution of the type which led to the setting up of the Sovietique Republic in Russia. The discussion, therefore, of the origin and character of these obligations, from the point of view of admitted international usage and convention, is absolutely necessary, not only to understand properly the real liability in respect of the obligations, but also to help, facilitate the ultimate settlement and the negotiations leading to it.

PECULIAR POSITION OF INDIA AT THE CROSSWAYS.

The consideration of India's Public Debt at this juncture is the more necessary because of two reasons: (a) There is impending, in the first place, a radical change in the government of this country, which must necessitate a corresponding modification in the rights and obligations of third parties, under the changed conditions. (b) Secondly, the peculiarities of the so-called Indian Public Debt must also be considered in assessing liability in respect of each class of that Debt.

CHANGE IN—STATUS—A RADICAL ALTERATION.

As regards the first the change impending is so considerable that it may be well argued that the future Swaraj or Dominion Government of India may be considered to be a new entity altogether. It is not merely the change in status that justifies such a contention, though the change from a mere dependency of England to a complete self-governing Dominion is, so far as India and the Indian people are concerned, a radical change indeed. It may be noted in passing at this stage that India has always been maintained as a separate, though a dependent, unit by England, all through the period of British rule or domination in this country. In so far, therefore, as the existence and recognition of India as a separate State is concerned, her identity may not be felt to be a new entity altogether, when the new constitution of a Dominion comes into being in this country. For the purposes of international existence, her position would no doubt remain practically unaffected, from the membership of the League of Nations, which she enjoys to-day, to the simplest treaty contracted in her behalf, with foreign nations, until the same is altered by her government under the new constitution. But so far as the position of the Government of India is concerned, vis-a-vis the British Imperial Government and other Governments in the British Commonwealth of Nations, as well as with egard to third parties, the change from a dependent state to a fully autonomous Dominion,—virtually a sovereign state for all purposes of internal administration,—must be admitted to be fraught with radical consequences. For one thing, the subordinate dependent organisation could not urge against the supreme Imperial Government matters which the new government of a great autonomous Dominion, speaking with the full support of the united Indian Nation behind it, will mostly easily be able to urge.

CHANGE IN STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION STILL MORE RADICAL.

Further, more than the change in the status, is the change in the structure and composition of the Government of India under the new constitution. If the principles of Federation and responsibility in the Centre, now accepted, are given effect to, the Government of future India will be a government of the whole country, including those parts and territories, which, under the present Government of India, do not form part of that body, nor are they under their jurisdiction, strictly speaking. The new Dominion or Commonwealth Government of India, responsible to the people of India, will be speaking towards all other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations in a manner that the present alien bureaucracy in India can never command. The assumption of obligations of the kind we are here investigating, under such circumstances, without a careful and adequate scrutiny into the country's liability for the same on broad grounds of equity and propriety, would result in serious injustice to those members of the new Federal Indian State, who have hitherto remained apart, and would be a grave, though tacit, infringement of the indefeasible rights of the Indian people. Hence it is that the future Dominion of India may justly be regarded as a wholly new state, and so the scrutiny of the financial obligations incurred by the present Government of India, must be conducted in the interest of the united Indian Nation, from a standpoint which has been hitherto never been adopted by the present rulers of India.

NO CONTINUITY IN IDENTITY OF INDIA.

The nature of this change in the status and structure of the Indian Government of the future amounts, it may be said, to a complete revolution, though of a peaceful nature. Under such a change, it is doubtful if the obligations incurred by the preceding Government of the territories known as India could, in the light of International Law and precedent applying to such cases, be charged upon the people of India under the new regime of federal self-Government. But even supposing that, despite those radical changes mentioned above, the future Government of India would only be a continuity and a successor, as it were, of the existing system of Government, the question is not free from doubt whether, merely in virtue of such successorship, the Government of the future Dominion of India will "ipso-facto" be expected and required to assume, without question or cavil, all the obligations incurred by the present rulers of the country. There is a mass of well-known, though somewhat vague, authority for saying that the Indian Government under the changed conditions could not be expected, summarily and without investigation, to assume these obligations. International Jurists have maintained "that a succession of International Persons never takes place. Their argument is that:

"The rights and duties of an International Person disappear with the extinguished Person or become modified, according to the modifications an International person undergoes through losing part of its sovereignty."

The general principle is clear in International Law: that no general succession takes place, so far as such radical mutations in the life of a state are concerned. Hence, if a state is extinguished, or, what is the same thing for the purposes of the present discussion, the Government of India is so changed as to become a totally different entity, politically as well as juridically, all the rights and duties of the present Government disappear with it as a matter of course. This was the principle laid down, as a principle, in the Report of the Transvaal Concessions Commission, in the following words:

"It is clear that a State which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the State which has ceased to exist."

LIMITS OF THE OBLIGATIONS IN POLITICAL SUCCESSORSHIP.

It may be that certain rights, and particularly obligations, attaching definitely to certain specific property or person may be maintained under the changed system of Government, without thereby necessarily implying the whole succession to all rights, as well as to all obligations, so far as the successor is concerned. It is, for example, generally agreed that peaceful succession may take place, and yet no continuity be maintained, with regard to the rights and duties of the extinct state, arising either from the latter's character as an International Person, or from its "political" treaties.

"Treaties of alliances or of arbitration or of neutrality, or of any other political nature fall to the ground with the extinction of the State which concluded them."

says Oppenheim. But the same writer regards it as questionable whether treaties of commerce, extradition, and the like nature, made by the extinct State, remain valid. He adds that a majority of writers would quite correctly answer the question in the negative, "because such treaties, although non-political, possess some prominent political traits." Conventions regarding Debt, etc. ought to fall under this group, except in so far as express stipulations of the new State clearly modify that principle. Again, it is generally agreed that a succession may take place as regards the property of an extinguished state and its public funds by the succeding states. By a corollary from the same principle, it follows that the successor state would be bound to pay the debts, "so far at least as the property received from the preceding state would suffice." It is quite clear, however, that the private creditor of an extinguished state acquires no right, under the International Law and usage, against the successor state. The reason is quite clear: the law and usage of International relations affect and govern the States as States. Private individuals have no claim in International Law and usage against the States under such conditions. If a private individual has any claim against a State, the claim must be considered only before the local tribunals of the State concerned; and before such tribunals the plea of an Act of State, urged in defence of such a claim against a State in the absence of any express obligations specifically undertaken by the new State in regard to such claims, would be a sufficient answer. It may be that the claims of this kind from an individual, who is not a subject of the successor State, may be pressed upon the attention of that State by the Home State of such an individual. But this pressure can only be of a moral nature, and can have no legal effect, it is submitted, before an International tribunal. The Transvaal Concessions Commission's authority may be cited in this connection for affirming that all debts, for example, incurred for the prosecution of a war to fight against an attempt to subjugate the State subsequently annexed, cannot be taken over by the succeeding State. The necessary implication of this proposition is that the subjugated and annexed State, like the Transvaal, cannot be charged with liability for the debt it may have incurred for fighting against the attempt to subjugate it, even though the fight has failed. The reason is that the State which fought against this attempt at subjugation has ceased to exist after the annexation: and since the new State,—the annexing State,—is not bound to take over the liabilities of the State annexed, incurred for the prosecution of the war against annexation, there is no party left to bear and discharge the burden of that liability. By the same reasoning, the annexed State cannot, obviously, be charged with the costs of the war of annexation waged by the annnexing State. They are regarded in the nature of "Dettes Odieuses," and as such cannot be transferred by successorship. It is also interesting to add the authority of the Mixed Commission, appointed under the Treaty of Washington, 1871, for determining the liability with regard to debts and wrongful acts of the Southern States who had revolted against the Union. That Commission held:

"That the United States of America were not internationally liable for the debts of the Confederacy, or for the acts of the Confederate forces."

NO OBLIGATION BY SUCCESSORSHIP.

The thread of continuity in the Government of the United States, both before and after the Civil war, 1860-65, was far greater than is likely to remain in the Indian Government under the changed conditions now impending. On the authority of these conventions, usage, or precedents, therefore, the Indian Government of the future may well say that it would not assume, summarily and without question, the entire liability for the debts and obligations incurred by its predecessor, who had never consulted the Indian people in incurring these obligations, nor had it always used the proceeds of these obligations for the benefit of the Indian people. But of this argument we shall take further notice hereafter. Let us here add another argument of a cognate character, based on the recent precedents in the several Treaties relating to the treatment of national debts at the end of the last World War. As the result of these treaties, there have happened serious and radical changes in states forming the comity of nations before the war, many of them now joined in a common membership in the League of Nation. When the treaties were being made, and the territorial redistribution was taking place, the question as to the treatment of the pre-war debt of the dismembered states,—like the German, or the Austro—Hungarian or the Ottoman Empire,—was a serious problem before the Conference of international statesmen engaged upon these treaties. Several new States were created from the old Austro-Hungarian, the Ottoman, and the German Empire. It would be manifestly unfair to keep the old Austria, for example, or the old Turkey charged with the debt of the previous Empires of that name, merely because the name continues to be common, though the territory and resources have so radically been altered, and diminished. The Treaty of Peace with Germany provides that powers to which the parts of the German territory have been ceded should assumed "pro rata" responsibility for the pre-war debt of the German Empire, as well as the pre-war debt of the German States, to which the said territory belonged. An Arbitration (Treaty was made for a corresponding treatment of the Ottoman debt by arbitration in 1925. As, however, Germany herself in 1871 had annexed Alsace and Lorraine in 1871, without assuming any responsibility for a "pro rata" share of the French debt before 1870 chargeable to these territories. France was exempted by the Treaty of Versailles from assuming any part of the German pre-war debt "pro-rata" chargeable to the re-ceded districts of Alsace and Lorraine. As for Poland, that newly created state was exempted from liability for that part of the German pre-war debt which is attributable to measures of German colonisation of the Polish provinces. Again, even before the World War, the United States had refused to take over from Spain a "pro-rata" share of the Spanish Debt chargeable to Cuba, which was ceded to the United States in 1898, though Spain contended that she was not trying to transfer to the United States a proportional part of the debt of Spain herself, but only such debt as attached to the Island of Cuba. The United States refused to accept that argument by pointing out, that the debt in question was not incurred by Cuba but by Spain, and charged by Spain upon Cuba.

APPLICABILITY OF FOREGOING TO INDIA.

All these arguments and precedents evidently apply to the case of India. The so-called Public Debt of India is the creation exclusively of the British. Indian Government, and not in any sense of the term of the Indian people. It has been made chargeable upon the revenues of India by Acts of Parliament, in enacting which the

(Continued on Next Page.)

BEAUTY CHEATETH HALF THE WORLD

BUT the other (and the better) half cannot be cheated. Most of them are already aware of what Oatine can do in enabling women to put a good face on things.

Time has no terrors for those who devote five minutes of it regularly to massaging every night with Oatine Cream. This simple but necessary evening routine well repays the time spent. Oatine Cleanses, softens and refreshes the skin and repairs the wear and tear of each day before the next begins. Oatine snow protects the skin by day from the effects of heat and dust and perspiration.

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Finance And Industry.

R. T. C. personnel—Representation of Indian Cha mbers' federation—Government's breach of faith—Popular nominees left out—No representative in Minorities Committee—Over weightage of European Commerce—State and individual—British Trade Missions—lesson from their findings—How Britain is ousted from markets.

COMMERCIAL DELEGATION AT ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

—:o:—

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

The announcement of the names of delegates to the Federal Structure Committee, the Minorities Committee and the Round Table Conference itself has caused a good deal of surprise and even resentment in commercial quarters. Last year the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, following the National Congress, boycotted the Round Table Conference, and no one who was concerned with the Federation attended that Conference, though it was not a secret that if some of the leaders of the Federation had expressed their willingness to attend it, invitations would have been extended to them. The four gentlemen who were nominated on behalf of the commercial community by the Government of India were the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Jr.), Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. Law. When the question of co-operating with the second Round Table Conference arose, it was naturally felt that the Federation of Indian Chambers should have its own representatives over and above these gentlemen nominated by Government. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, addressed a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy suggesting that Indian Commerce should be represented at the next Round Table Conference and that its representatives, who should not be less than six, should be nominated by Government in consultation with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. This question was afterwards considered by the Executive Committee of the Federation which met in Delhi, and negotiations were carried on by the President of the Federation with His Excellency the Viceroy. It was understood that though it was not possible for Government to nominate six representatives they would nominate at least three. The question was even considered at the Annnual Session of the Federation and it has been the understanding of all the Indian Chambers and commercial associations that the Federation would be represented by at least three delegates at the Round Table Conference. The list, as published, now shows that Government have, as a matter of fact, nominated only one and that is Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. It is a clear breach of faith on the part of Government thus to nominate only one delegate when practically they were committed to appoint no less than three. Next to the National Congress, the most powerful body in the country entitled to adequate representation is the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, and yet it is expected to rest satisfied with only one representative. There is no analogy, however, between the cases. The Congress by an act of supreme self-abnegation gave up all its rightful representation and manifested its complete confidence in Mahatmaji by nominating him its only and sole representative. The Federation, on the other hand, wanted six representatives and was hardly content with three, which was the number promised by Government. Nor can Government argue that there was no room for more than one representative. They have nominated only recently Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, who presumably represents nobody else but himself, and Sir Padamji Ginvala, who represents a non-Indian commercial and Industrial Trust. Mr. Jamal Mahomed Saib, President of the Federation and Mr. Birla an ex-President of the Federation were two other gentlemen recommended by the Federation and no one can deny that these two gentlemen's right to represent the Indian commercial community is undisputed and unquestioned. One cannot say who is responsible for this supreme lack of statesmanship displayed with regard to this incident—the Government of India or the Secretary of State. Either of these agencies is capable, of course of stupidity, but that such a stupidity would have been evinced at this particular juncture nobody was prepared to believe. The Associated Chambers were represented at the last Conference by 4 members, and as if this representation was not adequate a fifth is added by the inclusion of Mr. Benthal. As against these five representatives for the Associated Chambers, the Federation has got only one representative. The whole episode is, indeed, scandalous, and I still hope that the Government of India will not offend the Indian commercial community by asking them to rest satisfied with only one representative and that they will still nominate Mr. Birla and Mr. Jamal Mahomed Saib to the Minorities Committee and the Round Table Conference. As Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas is a member of the Federal Structure Committee only, there is no one to represent the Federation on the Minorities Committee which is the principal Committee concerned with the question of "safeguards." The development of events in this connection will be watched with interest not only by the commercial community but the public in general.

* * * * *

RIGHTS OF STATE.

The doctrine of the liberty of the individual has long since been departed from and every day witnesses the strength and, one may say, autocracy, of the State gathering strength more and more at the expense of the liberty of individuals. These liberties in fact count for nothing nowadays and even in highly civilised States like England or America, for instance, these liberties are at a great discount. It may be said, in fact, that the more civilised a State is the less and less are the liberties of the private citizens. Whether it is a Socialistic State like Germany, or half-Socialistic States like England and France or a Communistic State like Russia, or States with Dictators like Italy, everywhere individual citizens are losing their liberties and the supreme authority and autocracy of the State is increasing. The "Economist" has recently an article on this question and deals with it in a trenchent manner:—

"The truth is that, all over the world, there has been a profound revulsion of feeling against the pretensions of the Sovereign State within the last twenty years. In the age which ended in 1914, the State was regarded by mankind on the whole as a beneficent institution which had an unquestionable claim to the private citizen's loyalty and obedience. Since 1914, however, the State has made tremendous drafts upon the individual's good-will. It has demanded from him unheard of sacrifices. It has conscripted him and sent him to die in battle; it has taxed him to the bone; it has hampered his trade with rising tariffs and checked his very movement by migration restrictions. In all these ways the State has been doing its best to make itself odious to Man. Possibly "the Church has chosen the psychological moment in bidding now, once more, for the first place in Man's affections and esteem."

In the olden times mankind was governed by the maxim that a King can do no wrong, and in the East as well as in the West this theory of the supreme Lordship of the kind played havoc with individual liberties. We have got a continuation of this system in the Indian States, where the rulers have it all their own way and the lives and liberties of individual citizens depend upon their sweet will. While this theory of the overlordship of Kings is practically done away with in the civilised countries of the West they have substituted for it the Sovereignty and the Overlordship of the State. The State as constituted at present should have, of course, great powers and individuals have to shed much of their liberties in the interests of the State. This process, however, should have its limits and should not end in the individuals being merely considered as pawns on the chess-board, leaving all powers to the State.

BRITISH TRADE WITH EGYPT.

British trade and industries have been roused from the state of self-contentment in which they were for a long number of years due to the growth of the Empire and the practical monopoly they had in British Colonies and Dependencies and Asiatic countries like China. Egypt, though nominally independent, was also in the British zone of authority and Great Britain enjoyed a large portion of its trade. Within the last few years all this has changed and Great Britain is losing its trade with Asiatic countries and Egypt. This has naturally set British merchants and industrialists seriously thinking and all sort of Commissions are nominated with a view to see how far the old British trade can be retained and how far it can be restored. Thus there were two British Trade Missions set up recently; one Trade Mission to Egypt and one Trade Mission to the Far East. The reports of these Trade Missions are now published, and there is much in these reports which we in this country can study with advantage. The total imports into Egypt from all countries were valued at £25,404,000 in 1907 and £27,865,000 in 1913. These imports were £47,500,000 in 1930. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade was £8,496,000 in 1913 and £9,658 in 1930. It means that the percentage of the United Kingdom's share was 33 in 1907; 30 in 1913 and 20 in 1930. On the export side, the total exports from Egypt were worth £31,662,000 in 1913, of which the United Kingdom's share was £13,648,000. The total exports in 1930 were £32,021,000 of which the United Kingdom's share was £11,023,000. The percentage of the United Kingdom's share thus was 54 in 1907,: was 43 in 1913 and came down to 34 in 1930. The principal articles in which the United Kingdom's share of the import trade in Egypt has declined are cotton piecegoods (39 per cent), cotton yarn (32 per cent.) agricultural machinery (32 per cent.) leather goods and shoes (25 per cent.) and bycicles and other cycles (41 per cent.) This decline shows that even when there was no boycott of British goods as such, British trade has declined. The trade Mission made several suggestions for the benefit of British traders and industrialists and also suggestions to Government. The Mission report that they received complaints that the British officials did not do much towards the development of British trade. It is amusing to find the comment of the Mission that "In Egypt, as elsewhere. British officials of a foreign State had always regarded themselves as Trustees for the people they served and not as advance agents for British trade!" At least this is not our experience. Either the standard laid down by British officials in Egypt is different from that laid down by British officials in India, or the Trade Mission, in their 3 weeks' stay, did not get proper information: or they have made certain observations which it is usual to make on such occasions.

THE MISSION TO THE FAR EAST.

The Mission to the Far East had perhaps to deal with a sadder state of affairs than the Mission to Egypt. The great importance which Europe attaches to the Asiatic markets can readily be appreciated when it is seen that the whole of Asia enjoyed as yet not more than 1/7 ths of the world's total trade. although possess almost 1/2 of the world's population. China with nearly ¼ of the population of the world secured 2 per cent. and Japan including Korea and Formosa, with a population of nearly 90 millions secured 2.8 per cent. of the trade of the world. In foreign trade per head of population, Japan is fiftieth on the list of countries with approximately £6.5s. per head in 1928. India, with a population smallar by 100 million than China, is eightieth on the list, with a foreign trade of £1.6s. per head. China, with a population of 400-500 million, is eighty-second and lowest on the list, with a foreign trade of approximately 12s. per head. The notes of the Mission with regard to Japan are very instructive to us. They write that Japan is becoming self-supporting in most of the manufactured goods, which Great Britain formerly supplied, and that the bulk of Japan import trade now consists of raw material and food. They also mention that an examination of the goods offered for sale in the best Departmental Stores in Japanese cities reveals the fact that with the exception of some good quality cotton, woollen and worsted clohs, a few high class woollen knitted goods, a few hats and some special perfumes, almost all goods are of Japanese production; while imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods now amount to only 21 per cent. of her total import trade. The share of Great Britain in the imports into Japan was 16.8 in 1913 and is now only 5.9 per cent. while the share of the United States of America was 16.7 per cent. in 1913 and is now 28.6 per cent. The British trade in China has declined by 25 per cent. in 1929 as compared with that in 1913. The share of Great Britain in the Chinese import trade was 17 per cent. in 1913 and is now being reduced to 9 per cent. while that of the United States has arisen from 6 per cent. in 1913 to 18 per cent. in 1929; Japan having almost maintained her percentage which was 21 per cent. in 1913 and 25 per cent. in 1929. The per centage of British India has been reduced for 8 to 4. The principal factor which is responsible for reducing British trade in these far eastern countries is the great disparity in prices charged by British manufacturers and those charged by their competitors, and the suggestion of the Mission is that production and all other costs must be reduced until the prices of British goods reach once more a competitive level.

INDO-BRITISH FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Indian people had no say nor were Indian interests at all considered. The property or assets likely to be received as against these debts.—gor which if at all, the Government of the Indian Dominion may be said to be liable in virtue of successorship,—is not at all in proportion to the total demand in respect of these obligations, as would be more fully shown in subsequent sections. The practice,, finally, of the British Government itself in this country, on the several occasions on which it has peacefully taken over of annexed territories of the Indian Princes like the Maratha States, or Oudh, apart from annexations made as a result of a victorious war, is by no means in support of such an obligation of Successorship. The assumption of all the debts and obligations without question of the preceding Indian Government was never made by the Government of India under the Company, or under the crown, as a matter of course. If at all such liability was shewn, it was charged not upon the totality of their resources, but only upon the resources of the particular region in question. It may be that in individual instances, like that of Mysore, which was administered by the British on behalf of the Native Prince during a period of sequestration, the liability for debts of a State may have been assumed, only so far as the territories and the resources of that State permitted. This is quite different from assuming a general responsibility as an obligation of successorship, independent of whether or not the resources in revenue and property of the particular region concerned suffice for the purpose.

(To Be Continued.)

Ahmedabad.—Complete hartal was observed on Monday by the Bohra community as a protest against the Wakaf act protests, procession and public meeting were arranged in the evening.

Malegaon Daudi Bohras have, in a meeting, condemned the application of the Wakaf Act, which they stated have wounded their religous feelings.

WISTFUL WOMEN OF THE NEW RUSSIA.

THE ROBOT MOTHER

There is no home life in Russia to-day because there are no homes. "I want to see a typical Russian home." I made that request again and again in Soviet Russia, eager to discover if, after all life was not much the same for women and children in Moscow and Leningrad and Kiev as it is in the suburbs of London or Manchester or Glasgow.

There were no trim little houses, with gardens lovingly tended on Saturday afternoons; you could not find in Russia to-day the pleasant intimacy of an afternoon bridge-party or a friendly chat over the garden-fence on washing-day.

But you do find wonderful blocks of flats, which exteriorly make London's newest housing schemes already look old-fashioned. And in these vast community-houses the women and children of Russia sleep and keep their luggage.

Every new block of flats in Russia to-day is designed on the assumption that every adult member of the family will go out to work, that every baby will spend its day in creche, and that every child above the age of three will be sent to a kindergarten.

In a country where there is now an actual shortage of labour, women are, expected to work outside their homes.

The woman who likes cooking, and who thinks the care of her own babies the most engaging task in the world is driven by public opinion or economic necessity to go out to work.

Come with me to a great community-house in Moscow, and you will see exactly how the women and children of new Russia live.

Fifteen hundred men, women and children sleep in this palace of flats.

Built on three sides of a square the community-house, with its great windows, its balconies, and its austere, refreshing lines of ultra-modern architecture, is a sharp-contrast to the dusty splendours of the Kremlin.

At twelve o'clock, midday I found it as quiet as a cathedral. On one floor of eleven family flats no one was at home Every door was locked, for every member of those families was either at work or in a cot in the community creche.

And this is what happens:—

Early in the morning the families get up; mother and father hurry out with their babies.

The mother leaves the children at the creche, and makes her way to the State rubber factory, or to the tram depot, to begin a long day as driver or conductor or to one of the big hotels, or to a main street for traffic control at busy points.

CANTEEN MEALS.

The father goes off to his job as an electrician or to make aeroplane parts or typewriters.

All the work of the small flat is done in half an hour, for breakfast is taken at the community restaurant, and there is no food to prepare and no dishes to be washed at home.

Both husband and wife get their chief meal at a factory or club canteen, and as any pretence of family life in a minute overcrowded Moscow flat would be unendurable, husband and wife collect their babies when the day's work is done, and simply transfer them from the community-house creche to the club creche.

The "Houses of Culture" which you find in the great cities of Russia are clubs which offer every kind of intellectual amusement and instruction. No woman is expected to spend her day in cooking and house-work, and no woman is expected to be content with quiet evenings at home The clubs offer diversions which the most modern workers' settlement in England is unable to approach.

Under one vast roof you often find a theatre where the most famous companies perform concert-halls, reading and writing rooms, libraries of tens of thoucert-halls rooms libraries of tens sands of books, refreshment buffets, lecture-halls, and rooms where you can study foreign languages or science or art.

The factory is a woman's home, during the day, and her club is her home at night.

Young men and women who in England would be jazzing happily to the gramophone play chess together in Russia, or listen to Bach, or attend a political meeting when the day's work is done and then they collect their children from the creches and return "home."

But family life under the Red Flag is not always quite so simple as this.

Every fifth day was a holiday, but this did not mean that it was necessarily a holiday for both husband and wife. In a family of four adults it might easily happen that the wife had a Monday off, the husband a Tuesday, the daughter a Wednesday, and the son a Thursday.

"It's months since I had a day with my husband," the conductor of a Leningrad tramcar told me. And she added: "As he is on a night shift at the steel works, we scarcely ever meet."

So, if you go to a House of Culture during the day you will always find some lonely men and women there, husbands spending a day's holiday while their wives work, women who play chess or read the papers or study English because their husbands are working; and a holiday is not much use unless you have someone with whom you can spend it.

Out on the wide plains or on those hilly lands from which you first see the dim, purple shadows of the Caucasus mountains, life for women will very soon be what it has already become in the towns.

Some of the collective farms already have their own schools, their own kinemas, their own restaurants, and their blocks of flats from which men and women go out daily to work on the land.

The thatched cottages of old Russia, where women span and made bread, are slowly disappearing, and from the community-houses of the country men and women go out as dawn breaks to work their shifts, not with the hammer or the sickle, but with mass-produced tractors that are daily eating up more and more acres of uncultivated soil.

Do they like it, these women of the new Russia who have been swept by a terrific wave into this mighty industrialisation of their country?

Beneath the primitive fatalism of their race I think there is a wistful longing in the hearts of many women for a little of the softening touch of home.

SHE CAN'T COOK.

Every community-house of flats is provided with communal kitchens, one of which is allotted to every few families.

These communal kitchens are deserted. But over gas-rings in small cupboards in their own flats I saw women, making heroic efforts to cook a family meal.

"You can't cook a joint in an oven when somebody else wants to make pastry or a milk pudding," one of these women commented.

And then she added with a sigh, "It's difficult enough to get food at all to cook in your own home; when you've got it you don't want it spoiled."

If you have ever seen an early morning queue of women waiting to get milk for their children, or a midnight queue of men and women waiting for bread after they leave the factories you realise at once that sooner or later every woman is driven by sheer exhaustion to accept community meals as the lesser evil.

The Leningrad meal factory cooks 45,000 meals a day, which can be eaten in a community dining-room or taken home; but still women stand in the streets in cold, saturating rain or beneath a hot summer sun in order to get food which can be cooked on one gas-jet in a dark corner of "home."

When their nerves are as frayed as their clothes, these women give up the struggle to get food; they try to forget that they ever made a fruit-pie or a cheese pan cake, and from sheer fatigue accept State service in every department of their lives.

But, remembering those flickering gas-jets and those pitiful attempts to cook a family meal, and remembering all the young mothers who can never play with their children because Soviet Russia wants women to work outside their homes, I shall never be able to believe that the disappearance of home life has left the women wholly satisfied.

It reacts on children in an extraordinary manner. There is no happy-go-lucky, family life to counteract the State influences in school or club which make the children of Soviet Russia so precocious.

If there are any mothers in Soviet Russia who want to tell the old Bible stories to their children these mothers will find that any thing learnt at home will be unlearnt at school.

SAD AND SERIOUS.

As soon as babies are old enough to be taught anything they are told that "religion is the opium of the people," and in State nurseries you will find the legend "Down with Christians!" inscribed on the walls.

Political platitudes rather than nursery rhymes are the first part of a child's education, and in a country in which everyone works for the State, work becomes the unending topic of conversation even in the homes of the people.

"Perhaps I'll see more of the children when the Five-Year Plan is over," a young mother-worker in Moscow said to me; there was a catch in her voice as she spoke.

I saw her children, over-developed mentally and under-developed physically. Neither was more than ten, and both of them asked me serious questions about the condition of England, and especially if we were still in the grip of strikes.

In the factories women are as ready as men to join those "shock brigades," who are determined to complete the Five-Year Plan in four years.

You see them, rather pale, with strained, anxious eyes, watching their machines with an attention too fixed to be diverted to any casual visitor.

TWO-MONTHS' MOTHERS.

And then some woman will put down her tools or leave her machine and disappear for a while into an adjoining creche, where, for the space of half an hour, she remembers that she is a woman—and feeds her baby.

The woman factory-worker who is about to become a mother gets two months' leave before the birth of her child, and two months afterwards, and she is entitled, when she resumes her work, to intervals during her shift in order to nurse the child.

The creches are jolly and airy and artistic; the kindergartens are the results of the most advanced educational experiments, and the schools are rapidly improving.

But, how old they are, these children of Soviet Russia! They know more of political economy than sixth-form boys at an English public school, and less of play than many a middle-aged father who romps with his babies in an English nursery.

Before dinner-time at one school I saw a little girl of eight examine the hands of all her school-mates to see that they had been duly washed.

She inspected the rows of upturned palms with the dignity of a general marching slowly between a line of troops, and she sent at least half a dozen children older than herself back to the bathroom to scurb their hands again.

BORN OLD.

The women of Russia live the lives of men, and the children of Russia live the lives of adults.

Physically they are as carefully guarded by every kind of State child-welfare service as the short age of food allows, but they are born old, born of mothers exhausted by working at the terrific pace of the Five-Year Plan.

They are nurtured by mothers who return from feeding their babies to work once more at that tremendous speed, and brought up by teachers whose ambition it is to give them the perfect political mind.

The women look alike, and the children look alike. It is as difficult to get clothes as it is to get food; shabbiness has become a uniform common to all women, and so far as clothes go, your baby might be anyone's baby.

Travelling in the south of Russia, women in the train touched my clothes with a surprise that I should have expected to find not in Europe, but in Central Africa.

They caressed a silk jumper, examined my stockings, looked at my hat, and watched me use eau-de-cologne with startled eyes.

They were peasant women who had perhaps never been in Moscow and had seen few travellers, but their interest in clothes was only a degree less than that of the women of the cities who long for silk stockings and have to wear cotton.

JUST LIKE MEN.

You see women on the roads, on the railway lines, in the factories, in the militia, on the farms driving trams, leaving port to put out to sea on cargo boats, acting as magistrates, working as lawyers, doctors, scientists; you see them in their clubs, but you never see them in their homes.

And you look at the solemn little children in their State nurseries and schools, watch them at political meetings, hear a five-year-old prattling "I am not a little slave," study their faces at chess, but you never see these Soviet children racing about with the happy, mad and delicious abandon of English children.

Some day they may learn to grow young, but I doubt if their mothers will ever recapture the spirit of youth.

They bear their scars of work with gallantry and fortitude, but they are old enough to have some memory of home and of happy, homely things, and some of them at least would gladly sacrifice the workshop for the kitchen, and the chance to hear a classical concert, for a pair of silk stockings. —"John Bull."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

THURSDAY, August 13.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 14.
Results of M.Sc. Examination (Translation Test), University Hall, 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—1-45 p.m. gramophone records.
7 p.m.—Miss Dingabhai's classical and light music (with D. Parwatker.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Parcel Mails for Germany direct per S. S. "Sonnenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.
The premises of the Bombay Youth League have been shifted from Mhatre Building, Chaupatty to Dwarkadas Mansion, 2nd floor Benam Hall Lane, Sandhurst Road.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BRAHMIN SABHA HALL.
There will be a public lecture to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in the Brahmin Sabha Hall, Girgaum, when Mr. C. Vijayaraghavacharlar will address.

PRESENT-DAY EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.—Under the auspices of the above institution the second public address of the above series will be delivered by Prof. S. V. Phadnis on the "Forms of Adult Education" to-day (Wednesday) the Hall of the Maratha High School, Girgaon at 6 p.m. (S. T.) The address will be following by discussion.

BLAVATSKY CENTENARY CELEBRATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay and Subarban Lodges of the T. S. the Blavatsky Centenary Day will be publicly celebrated to-day (Wednesday) in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, as under:—
8.15 a. m. (S. T.) Universal Prayers
8-30 a.m. (S T.) Reading passages from the writings of H.P.B.
6.30 p.m. (S. T.) Public Meeting.

THE INDIAN WORKER.
Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, Sjt. B. T. Ramdive will speak on the Indian Worker" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), at the People's Jinnah Hall. Prof. C. B. Johri will preside.

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEES.
A meeting of the representatives of all the Konkan Flood Relief Committees in the city will be held to-day, at 6-30 p.m. in Damodar Thakarsey Hall, (Parel), with a view to being about co-ordination and co-operation among the different Committees. All such Committes are, therefore, requested to send their representatives.

Parsis' Punchayat Election

The following circular has been issued to the Parsi electors by Messrs. J. D. Khambata, Erachshaw R. Heerjibehedin, Dady Framji Cama, Bicaji A. Taraporewala, Pheroze S. Gazdar, and Fredcon K. Dadachanji:—

"In connection with the election of a Trustee of the Parsi Panchayat Funds on the vacancy created by the passing away of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai the V. Baronet, having regard to the wishes of the majority expressed at a meeting held on 4th inst. of several of the members of the E and F Registers, knowing the views of Sir Phreoze C. Sethna, as being sympathetic towards those of the Majority of Parsis on matters of import, we propose him as a candidate for the next Election, which is taking place on the 22nd inst. Electors will be so good as to procure their certificates and attend at the election therewith.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 11th August. Total amounts offered were Rs. 36,50,000 and Rs. 3,13,00,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-14-0 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-7-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-7-6 received approximately 25 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 36,50,000 and Rs. 1,63,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 6-3-4 and Rs 5-15-11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 12th August 1931 to Monday the 17th August 1931 at Rs. 96-15-0 and Rs. 98-8-6 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 5th to 10th August 1931 amounted to Rs. 6,25,000 and Rs. 1,28,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 18th August 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 21st August 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA AFFAIRS UNDER SEARCHLIGHT.

—:o:—

Bloated Expenditure & Shrunken Income Leads To Reduction Of Dividend By 25 P. C.

SHAREHOLDERS WANT CLEAR INFORMATION ON PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS

Threat Of "Fighting Out" The Issue

An informal meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India called under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was held in the office of the Association on Monday last under the chairmanship of Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Vice-President of the Association. There was a large attendance. Printed copies of the Association's representation to the Managing Governors of the Bank and certain other leaflets were distributed among the shareholders present.

After the Secretary of the Association read the notice, the meeting decided to take the representation as read. The Chairman then made a speech:

MR. DAVAR'S SPEECH.

"You must have carefully read the representations made by the Committee of this Association in their letter dated 5th August 1931, addressed to the Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India. You will, I feel sure, agree that there has been great dissatisfaction of late among both the shareholders and the public on the question of extravagance in expenditure of management of this Bank and some other particulars. This year the setback in progress has been prominently reflected through the Bank's own implied admission of that state of affairs, through the reduction of its dividend by 25 per cent. of the usual normal rate at which the same was being paid for many years. We as shareholders would certainly not have any cause to grumble, if we are satisfied that this lowering of dividend was due to causes beyond the control of the management, or that it was a necessary and inevitable step in the interest of the Bank.

"VAGUE HINTS."

The report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1931, vaguely hints at causes such as world's economic blizzard, and local political conditions and the Government's obstinacy in maintaining the statutory ratio as causes whose "full impact" according to the managing Governors has been felt by us. Figures, however, do not indicate that these are the only causes responsible for the Bank's present position.

"The Committee of this Association appointed a special sub-Committee to study the Balance Sheets of the Bank for the past ten years, and to investigate and report on this question as far as they can do so from the material available to us. The labours of that Sub-Committee have resulted in the representation which you must have read in the Press.

INFORMATION WANTED.

"The published accounts give figures which are so lumped together that information on details had to be asked, in order to arrive at the most accurate data which in fairness to the management itself could be placed before the shareholders and the public. Unfortunately, we have not yet succeeded in securing that information. I venture to hope, however, that as soon as we secure formally the whole-hearted support of the shareholders of the Bank (as we hope to get from you to-day), the management would see their way to meet us in the attitude of sweet reasonableness, instead of compelling us to be divided into two hostile camps.

THE BANK'S CONSTITUTION.

"The Bank enjoys the privilege of being established under a Special Act of our Assembly. Its Central Board and Managing Governors are either nominated by the State or are appointed subject to State approval. The Regulations which form its Articles of Association form part of a Schedule of the Act and are not subject to alteration by shareholders, as in case of joint stock companies under the Indian Companies Act, 1913. The powers of the Local Boards are also framed by the Central Board, subject to the approval of the State. In connection with accounts and Balance Sheet also, according to Regulation No. 54, there is State control where it is provided that:—

"The Governor General in Council shall be entitled to require of the Central Board any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank, and may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as he thinks fit."

I have taken you through all these to show that the Imperial Bank of India is virtually a semi-State Bank, where the powers of the shareholders are controlled in good many particulars by the State. Therefore, not only the shareholders of the Bank, but the Indian public have the right to call for information and full and fair disclosure on certain vital details concerning the expenditure of the Bank. Its management is responsible both to the shareholders and the State, as representing the Indian Public. Add to this the factor that the shares of the Imperial Bank of India are securities in which trust funds both charitable and private are invested, which makes our case for public investigation even stronger.

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME.

You must have noticed from the Committee's representation that the income of the Bank, in spite of its large current and fixed deposits, to the tune of over Rs. 70 crores, without interest, and the large Government Balance was only three per cent., unless of course the management takes us into confidence and proves otherwise. If you look to the figure of expenditure as prepared by our Sub-Committee, you must have noticed that the same has steadily risen even during these years of exceptionally low commodity prices. Particular attention should be directed towards the establishment expenses which seem to make up the bulk of this figure. Though the process of establishment of new branches ceased about the year 1925, this figure of expenditure has continued steadily to rise from year to year. The Committee of this Association therefore cannot help feeling that considerable curtailment is here necessary and that both the management of the Bank as well as the Government, under powers reserved to it under the Bank's constitution, should call for an immediate inquiry, with a view to retrenchment, if the Bank's position as our leading Central Banking Institution has to be maintained unaffected. This creeping rise in expenditure and shrinkage in income which led to the reduction of dividend by 25 per cent., if not checked by all means in our power, may threaten disaster at an early date. The Bank's shares in which public and private trust funds are locked up, have already recorded a drop of over Rupees Four Hundred in its market price. I trust the management realises to the full extent what that means.

WANTED INFORMATION.

Mr. A. D. Shroff moved the following resolution:—

1 (a) "This informal meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India convened under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association having considered the representation made by the Association in its letter dated 5th August 1931, addressed to the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank of India hereby approves and adopts it, and earnestly requests the authorities of the said Bank to give the information and explanations asked for, and to carry out the suggestions contained in the said letter."

(b) "This meeting authorises the Managing Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association to carry on such correspondence with the Imperial Bank of India and take such action as it may deem necessary in the interests of the shareholders."

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Shroff touched upon the salient features in the Association's representation and particularly drew attention to the fact that notwithstanding its privileged position the Bank's income was barely 3 per cent. of the total funds at its disposal and that its expenditure was nearly 63 per cent. of its income.

STRICTURE AGAINST SHAREHOLDERS' INDIFFERENCE.

Mr. J. J. Kapadia then moved the following resolution.—

2. "This meeting earnestly requests the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India to attend the Annual General Meeting as well as the annual local meeting of the Bank, respectively, called on the 17th and 24th instant in large numbers and to sign proxies in favour of the representatives of the shareholders and cancel or revoke those signed in favour of the nominees of the Bank or its authorities."

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Kapadia pointed out that if there was one thing more than another which was responsible for inefficiency in Companies' management it was the utterly irresponsible manner in which the shareholders signed proxies in favour of the Companies' authorities without first taking the trouble of understanding the accounts and studying the pros and cons. Mr. Kapadia informed the meeting that while taking inspection of the Share Register of the Bank he had found that various accounts bore the inscription "General Proxy" He stated that these powers of attorney contained the usual clause to attend meetings and to vote thereat, and if his information was correct, that was a serious abuse of the powers thus given to the Bank by the shareholders. Mr. M. P. Bharucha and one or two other shareholders supported the resolution which was unanimously passed.

MOVE TO RAISE FUND.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati moved the following resolution:—

3. "This meeting resolves to raise a special fund for the purpose of enabling the Bombay Shareholders' Association to take such measures as may be deemed necessary for giving effect to resolutions Nos. 1 and 2 and hereby earnestly appeals to all shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India to contribute their mite towards this fund."

Mr. P. N. Mehta seconded the resolution and the same was unanimously passed.

STOP PRESS

"NAUTELUS."

Oslo.—At one p.m. Sir Hubert Wilkin's North Pole exploration submarine Nautelus was still drifting north of Tromso in strong current. Motorboats left Tromso to offer assistance.—Reuter.

REICHSBANK'S RATE OF INTEREST.

Berlin.—Reichsbank has reduced discount rate from fifteen per cent to ten per cent and rate of interest on advances from twenty per cent to fifteen per cent.

CLASH BETWEEN RED SHIRTS AND POLICE.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 11.

The Assistant Commissioner of Nowshera proceeded to-day to Akbarpura village to collect fines levied on villagers for misbehaviour of last year. It is alleged at the instigation of Red Shirts the villagers refused to pay the fines. Red Shirts gathered in large numbers and indulged in hostile demonstrations necessitating in the forcible dispersal of the gathering by police in the course of which 30 to 40 villagers received minor injuries.—A. P.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 11.

Another shooting affray has occurred here in which one Rajaram is alleged to have shot at Rameshcand Mehta, a Youth Leaguer, on Meston Road. It is believed that differences of opinion among local revolutionaries was the cause of this affray. Mehta has received wounds in his forehead. Police are investigating.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO DEFAMATION CASE.

Complainant's Apology To Editors.

An apology to the Editors of the "Jame Jamshed" and "Bombay Samachar" and payment of Rs. 25 towards the G. T. Hospital Poor Fund by V. M. Dalal brought an end of the case on Tuesday, in which V. M. Dalal was the complainant first and accused afterwards, on a warrant of arrest having been issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. V. M. Dalal, it would be recalled, had filed information against the Editors of the "Jame Jamshed" and "Bombay Samachar" for defamation, which was thrown out. A notice was then issued against Dalal by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause as to why he should not be prosecuted for bringing frivolous complaints. As he did not put up his appearance, a warrant was issued for his arrest. Subsequently, Dalal tendered apology to the Editors of both these papers and on his paying Rs. 25 to the G. T. Hospital, the case was withdrawn against him. The apology was placed on record of the court.

All About Air Mails

With a view to make more widely known the general rules and conditions and other facilities of Air Mail, the Imperial Airways have just issued a small booklet which can be obtained on request at any important Post Office. The leaflet gives all the necessary information regarding Air Mail correspondence, Air Mail parcels, Indian State Air Service, Foreign Air Mail Service, Air Mail Money Orders and Telegrams by Air Mail.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND

During the week ending the 8th August 1931	From 1st April to 8th August 1931.	
Net transfer to Home Treasury.		
(i) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	100,500	12,306,044
Less-Sales of sterling	100,500	3,306,004
Net remittances to Home Treasury	Nil	9,000,000

WEATHER REPORT.

Nearly General Rainfall

POONA, Aug. 11.

The monsoon has been active in Lower Burma from Assam to Rajputana and Gujerat in north Punjab and along the west coast of the Peninsula, being strong in east Rajputana and Bengal. Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east United Provinces, Central India, west Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Konkan, Mysore, and Malabar; local in west United Provinces, Berar, east Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, west Rajputana, Gujerat, north Hyderabad, north Madras coast, a few falls also occurred in North-west Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease but continue in east Rajputana and Bengal and increase in the Konkan. Monsoon will continue active in Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, and Malabar and along the Punjab Hills.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will extend in Konkan during the next thirty-six hours.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of very great intensity at the origin about 2100 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 2-55 a.m. on Tuesday August 11.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 11-8-31 Colaba Point 0.38"; Fort 0.40"; J. J. Hospital 0.42".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 71.22"; Fort 77.63"; J. J. Hospital 70.90".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 42.01"; Fort 47.13"; J. J. Hospital 44.70".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 43.86"; Fort 60.00"; J. J. Hospital 47.56".

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-8-1931:

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8a.m. 29.704 inches (.029 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .032 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 3 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees (0.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.8 degrees (1.9 above normal)

Merchant's "Accidental Death"

A verdict of accidental death was recorded on the death of Vallabhdas Manji (50) a cloth merchant, whose dead body was found floating in the sea near Chowpaty.

At the Coroner's inquest, Jamnadas Vallabhdas, the deceased's son, stated that the deceased left home to go to the market on Sunday morning, and did not return home. The deceased used to go to the sea for a bath occasionally. He was not in monetary difficulty. The jury returned a verdict as above.

LIVERPOOL MARKET OPENS STEADY.

London, Aug. 11.

The Liverpool cotton market opened steadier to-day after yesterday's slump in prices. The prices were rather harder. There is no talk of heavy individual losses and no signs of failures.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Head Office: 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, corner, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 11.

Previous closing rate	6.98
To-day's opening rate	6.90
Difference	—.8
To-day's closing rate	6.93
Difference	—.5

Broach Expectations A.-M. Rs. 153

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Previous closing rate	3.66
To-day's opening rate	3.69
Difference	plus .3
To-day's closing rate	3.69
Difference	plus .3

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 11.

Silver ready	12-5/8
Higher	1/16
Silver forward	12-5/8
Higher	1/16

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

1st settlement	42-14-0
2nd settlement	42-9-0

SWADESHI OVER-COAT FOR MAHATMA

For Use In London

A beautiful white water-proof coat, manufactured by the Bengal Water-proof Works, of entirely Swadeshi materials, was presented to Mahatma Gandhi at Mani Bhuvan, Laburnum Road, Bombay on Monday morning. The gift was intended for Gandhiji's use when he attends the Round Table Conference in London.

Being a Monday, Gandhiji was observing silence but he kindly granted an interview to the Bombay Representative of the Bengal Water-proof Works Gandhiji himself accepted the present and silently blessed this pioneer concern.

The Bengal Water-proof Co., have also prepared another water-proof coat for presentation to Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, before he sails to London to attend the next session of the Round Table Conference.

More Obstacles In Way Of Gandhiji's Departure

(Continued from page 1 c)

gress in time of war as well as peace.

A number of prominent Congress leaders besides the members of the Working Committee who are still in Bombay attended the meeting both in the morning as well as in the afternoon. Among them were Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, President of the U. P. P. C. C. and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Secretary of the All India Nationalist Muslim Party.

Among those who called upon Gandhiji at "Mani Bhuvan" on Tuesday were Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani.

RAILWAYMEN'S COUNCIL OF ACTION MEETS IN BOMBAY.

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

The General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation wires from Madras under date August 11:—

"Mr. Giri, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation has wired to members of the Council of Action as follows:—The Council of Action meets in Bombay under instructions from the President on 18th August for deciding further action against Government's reply. Please attend without fail.

The General Council meets at Madras as already notified on 29th and 30th August and the Unity Sub-Committee meets on 31st August.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Jute shares ruled easier with only limited business passing. In coals a small turnover resulted at about last levels. Teas were neglected. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. Imperial Banks were weaker. Government Securities were easier. The following were the closing quotations:

Securities.—4 per cent. Loan 1960-71, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 99-14.

Coals:—Borrea ordy. 10-10, Equitable 18, Nodhia 2-10, Raneegunge 31-12, Sendra 6-8.

Jutes:—Auckland ordy. 143, Clive ordy. 18-2, Dalhousie ordy. 301; Empire ordy. 35; Gouripore ordy. 257-8; Hooghly pref. 13-8; Howrah 30-2, Hukumchand ordy. 17; Kamarhatty ordy. 341-8 Kankinarrah ordy. 292-8; Kinnison ordy. 580, New Central ordy. 332; Presidency 4-7; Union ordy. 345; Waverly ordy. 1-12.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-12-0, Badam Electric 9-7; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 61; Titaghur paper pref. 100, paid up 99; Midnapore Zemindary 64.—A. P.

Rugby.—Prime Minister who is spending his holiday in Lossiemouth is to return to London on August 24th when he will preside over meetings of the Cabinet Sub-Committee which has been appointed to advise the Cabinet as to the attitude to be adopted to report of the Economy Committee. B. O. W.

THE WAGES DISPUTES AGAIN.

—:o:—

Workers of Two Mills Down Tools.

Workmen of two mills were on strike on Tuesday. In the first instance, 700 workmen of Atlas Mill situate at Heay Road, struck work as a protest against their not getting their pay in time. Likewise, 100 women workers of Industrial Mill at Tulsi Pipe Road struck work as they complained that they received less pay than they expected.

FOREIGN YARN SARIS.

Sold As Swadeshi?

Sjt. Ghadiyarum Chitumbarayya, Congress President, Jammalamudugu, Cuddapah Dist., writes:—

The merchants of Jammalamudugu and Proddatoor get foreign yarn No. 60 from Madras and are sending their saris (formal cloths) to Bombay and other places, selling them as Swadeshi.

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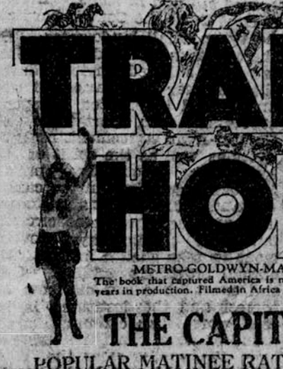
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1931.

WILL LORD WILLINGDON ASSERT HIMSELF?

—:o:—

It is most disconcerting to learn that the Bombay Governor's reply to Mahatma Gandhi's wire to him is extremely disappointing and that as a result the latter's visit to London is at the present moment more uncertain than ever. Indeed, the report has gone abroad that Gandhiji has all but decided not to leave India unless the urgent wire he is reported to have sent to the Viceroy brings about an eleventh-hour change in the situation. It is said that the Bombay Government's letter refers only to the collection of revenue from the Gujarat peasants, which shows that Gandhiji had, out of his extreme anxiety to minimise the points of difference, waived his objections to various other breaches of Truce terms. But the letter is understood to be "equivocal and evasive and to contend that the grievances put forward by Gandhiji were investigated by the Government but were found to be groundless, that the collection of land revenue was proceeded with in a thoroughly legal manner and that there was no coercion "as such" nor any other breaches of Truce terms. If the above report of the contents of the letter is accurate, it is no wonder that Gandhiji and the Congress Working Committee regarded the letter as most unsatisfactory. We regard it as truculent, especially that part of it which, it is reported, describes the revenue collection as being carried on strictly in accordance with law and which says that there is no coercion "as such". One can fairly guess now what is the state of things in Bardoli and Borsad and how the Government deals with it. The Land Revenue Code is drastic enough in all conscience, quite as drastic as, say, the law of sedition in India. Even in normal times the Code is hard and heavy on small landowners. But the peasants of Bardoli and Borsad have suffered terribly during the last year in a variety of ways and would be entitled to special concessions even apart from the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. Both the letter as well as the spirit of the Agreement specifically provide for such concessions in the case of peasants utterly unable to pay land revenue. In these circumstances for the Bombay Government to take shelter under the normal provisions of the Code and exact the last pie from the poorest and the destitute is, indeed, worse than claiming the pound of flesh in the name of Law. We wonder what the Government would say if the people, especially the aggrieved ones, were to carry on an intensive boycott of British goods and claim that such boycott was thoroughly within the four corners of the law of the land.

It is reported that Gandhiji has wired both to the Viceroy and to Mr. Emerson to the effect that the Bombay Government's letter is utterly disappointing and that in the circumstances it is impossible for him to leave the peasants in their distress and proceed to London to attend the R. T. Conference. Immediate replies to the wire are invited and are expected to be discussed by the Congress Working Committee to-day. The Viceroy and Mr. Emerson, the Home Member, are understood to have assured Gandhiji several days ago that they would do everything in their power to see that the Truce terms are fully implemented throughout the country. It remains to be seen whether they will make good their assurance. The Viceroy has already betrayed too much weakness in surrendering to his advisers in respect of the representation of Nationalist Muslims on the R. T. Conference. If, while glibly repeating his assurances to Gandhiji, he were to surrender to some petty local bureaucrat regarding the situation in Gujarat, the consequences cannot but be calamitous. For, as we have warned Government before, Gandhiji's non-attendance at the London Conference cannot long remain a negative, passive affair. The Congress cannot possibly remain for long, inactive spectators of the wrongs of the peasants and of blows after blows dealt on the Truce by local authorities. The Congress will insist on either a real Truce or an authoritative declaration that the Truce is at an end. We still hope, before it is too late, Lord Willingdon will assert himself, as did his predecessor, and will make good his promise to Gandhiji. It would seem as though his Government are not over-enthusiastic about Gandhiji's going to London. For, if they were, they would certainly have taken all effective measures to prevent Provincial Satraps bungling in the manner they have done and assured his departure from India. It is amazing that in a matter which vitally affects the future of Britain as well as India, the last word should rest with Sir Ernest Hotson. The Gandhi-Irwin Truce was a Gentlemen's Agreement. The Congress on its side has loyally observed that Agreement. It is a grim commentary on the sincerity of the British Government that even on the eve of Mahatma's intended departure they have not cared to see that their agents in this country have honoured the bond.

NO LONGER A 'PARIAH'

—:o:—

It is amusing and also instructive to notice that in a recent debate in the House of Commons regarding the question of British credits to the Soviet a number of Tory members showed an inclination to make a cautious departure from the attitude, hitherto so popular with them, of regarding Russia as "beyond the pale". In strong opposition to the view expressed by a Conservative of the old school who urged that "credit for what Russia purchased from us and cash for what we purchased from Russia was a preposterous business arrangement", Major Glyn also a Conservative, remarked that his countrymen "should approach this subject as a matter of business and in no party spirit". What is the cause of this changing outlook in British Imperialist circles towards the Soviet? Is it the case that British capitalists regard with envy the success of the American and German technicians, employed by financial syndicates from New York that have secured concessions from the Stalin Government, in orgnising a number of industrial schemes under Soviet patronage? American capital is irrigating Soviet enterprise in the economic field and the policy of isolating the Soviet favoured in France and Britain is crumbling down. Major Glyn frankly declared: "It would be foolish to consider that Russia would remain as it is. A young generation was growing up there trying to work out a great experiment," and he proceeded to clinch the argument by making a direct appeal to the shop-keeping instincts of his audience. He said: "If we did not meet their demand they would get it from somebody else". Then he added a touch of British altruism. He remarked: "It would be a good thing for Russia and for us if there were many more British subjects in Russia to lead the people on lines which we believed to be right and it would not be right to put obstacles in the way of our exports going there". In other words in British political circles that regarded the Soviet as an "untouchable", the conviction is growing that this "untouchable" is a safe customer now and must no longer be looked upon as "beyond the pale."

BURMA.

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The unrest in Burma shows little sign of abatement. Very little news is evidently allowed to percolate to other parts of India but even the little that appears in the Burmese Press and in scanty messages which correspondents of Anglo-Indian papers send out indicate that murder, dacoity, arson and in some places assaults on Indians still continue. The Government of Burma declared some weeks ago a limited amnesty. Then they armed themselves with special powers under a Viceregal Ordinance. Limited reconciliation and copious repression is hardly a policy which will eradicate the discontent. The peasantry in Burma are starving and unless the Government adopt radical measures of economic relief and show a genuine spirit of conciliation, the unrest is bound to continue. But how can one expect Sir Charles Innes to adopt this course?

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

A valuable contribution to the scanty literature on Provincial Finance is made by Dr. Pramathnath Banerjea's recent treatise, "Provincial Finance in India" (Published for the University of Calcutta by Macmillan & Co., Limited. Pages 367; Price 10/6 net). To students of Indian Economics Dr. Banerjea is already familiar as the author of "A Study of Indian Economics," "Fiscal Policy in India," "Indian Finance in the Days of the Company" and "A History of Indian Taxation." The present work is stated to be based to a considerable extent on a course of public lectures delivered by the author as Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University. The book amply bears out his claim that he has gathered his facts and figures from the most reliable sources such as Parliamentary papers, Despatches of the Government of India and other similar publications. It is a lucid and scholarly presentation of the subject of Provincial Finance and will be found helpful by every serious student of Indian Economics. But, we cannot imagine any excuse for the omission of an index.

Trifles.

According to a press message, the authorities of the P. & O. Company have invited Mahatma Gandhi to deliver a lecture on board the steamer. But the real point at issue is—when will Mahatmaji be on high seas? Officialdom seems determined to make it difficult for him to leave.

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Why Not A Congress—Liberal Pact?
—Press Headline.

Firstly because more pacts will mean more breaches and secondly because it will become a Liberal Congress Pact!

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According to a Government communique, without any authority or sanction from the Tahsildar, peons went to Seth Govindas' house and attached a motor car and silver mounted carriage. There seems to be a sort of Head and Tail Competition among officialdom in C. P.!

• • • • •

According to an official spokesman in the Bombay Council, the Round Table Conference requires more brains than heads. I was wondering how one could be detached from the other. But the new personnel of the R.T.C. and auxiliary Committees has convinced me that even in this there could be spare parts!

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Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel is reported to have said that he would be present at the Round Table. This reminds one of Low's cartoon of a Round Table in which Mr. Benn is portrayed as a surgeon telling wardboys "All we have to do is to put the patient on the operation table!"

• • • • •

The chair in the Assembly began to creak under the weighty dignity of Speaker Patel. The operation table in Coimbatore jail gave way before him and he was released. I have my own doubt whether the federal structure of the Round Table would stand this political heavy-weight. The list of R. T. C personnel shows that Lord Willingdon is every inch a handicapper!

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Presenting his demand for extra police grants in the Bengal Council, the Home Member adduced the argument that both halves of the Government agreed on the demand. This is a triumph for diarchy. But pray let me know which is the better half of the two!

• • • • •

"Hasrat Mohani threatens to boycott R. T. C.".
—Press Headline.

Looks like boycott from without!

INDIAN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

THE MIRACLE OF 1930

(By—Prof. M. Sunder Lal.)

Never in her entire history, did India draw on to her, the attention of the world, as in the year 1930. Neither is there any precedence in her long history, for the manner, in which her peoples reposed such an unshakeable trust in one man's word, as in the year 1930. Mahatma Gandhi and his political ideals occupied the focus of the world's attention. In India, Mahatma Gandhi has become a name for the people to conjure with. The fact that the leadership over such a vast body of people has gone to the humble saint of the Sabarmati Ashram is nothing short of a marvel in human affairs. History can scarce furnish a parallel to the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, inasmuch as he has become the unique watchman and sheherd of India by dint of the purity of his life. This is not the place to speak of the secret, with which he has been able to build the soul of the Indian people. The fact is that the Mahatma piped and the people have danced, with the result that a miracle has happened. Never in history, has an equal change in public sentiment taken place in such a short time as in India during the year under review.

We are mainly concerned in this article with the stupendous drama, which has been produced on the stage of Indian life and thought during the last year. The year 1930, however, has been the most eventful for the Indian nation, and for a full reading of the year we shall have to wait for a long time to come. Our present concern is just to draw the reader's attention to the main acts in the drama. In other words, this article is an attempt to set forth the advance of Indian Nationalism during the last twelve months, with reference to its three principal aspects, viz., political, economic and cultural.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

In regard to the political question, India has presented the strangest spectacle, inasmuch as her people of different races and conflicting cultures, spoke with one voice on the question of her political goal. Her leaders waved, as it were a magic wand in the night of the 31st December 1929; for the whole nation found herself politically minded, the next morning, as never before. Independence is the one necessity for any state; small wonder, then, that the Indian sky began to be rent with the cry of "Purna Swaraj", since the 26th January 1930, inspite of the most dreadful odds.

VARIED INTERPRETATIONS.

The cry for independence has been called the "insurgence of nationalism," though often without any clear notion of the whole year's nationalist effort. It has been looked upon, by some political pundits like Lord Meston as more an attempt on the part of the Hindu leaders to restore the decadent Brahmin supremacy. Others like Winston Churchill read in it, a desire of the Hindu leaders to secure the Hindu oligarchy with a view to exploit the Indian masses. There are some, who regard to-day's nationalism as an unmitigated contempt for and rebuke to the Western thought and contact. Again there are some, who think that Indian nationalism is nothing else, except a sudden greed of the Indian people for the tons of money which the British have sunk in India (this is the impression that Edwyn Bevan's book "Thoughts on Indian Discontents" 1929 has created on the writer's mind. On the other hand, there is another class of interpreters, who like Sir Francis Younghusband, read in the present national movement India's passion to win back her "izzat", in the eyes of the rest of the nations in the world.

"But men may construe things
after their fashion,
Clean from the purpose of the
things themselves."

SIGNIFICANCE OF UPHEAVAL.

But there are people, who have realised the exact significance of the year's political upheaval. What ought to be plain to any observer, is that the nationalism of the earlier generation has become insipid and unavailing. To borrow the words of the Simon Commission Report, India has become "impatient of the doctrine of gradualness". There is no harm in confessing, that the nationalism of the year has not yet become an accepted-on-all-hands formula. The amazing thing is that its very vagueness and indefiniteness has bewitched the Indian mind. The present writer feels that "the philosopher of New India" Radhakrishnan has given expression to this vague national longing best in these words: "Nationalism means that we should do 'every thing' in our power, to preserve our soul, our honour, our integrity and maintain our 'individual style' in dealing with problems." In the words of Rudyard Kipling, the year's nationalism proposes to build "an undenied heritage". India's intellectual ambassador to the world. I mean the poet Tagore, thinks rightly that the year's movement has been an attempt to rediscover Indian humanity. The Mahatma seeks to emancipate the mind of India from slavishness and despair with a view to make it healthy and dignified. Whether one can define the year's nationalism or not, it is a full-fledged fierce eagle. Politics holds India, just as a snake holds its victim in its coils, with the result that those who were the coins from different provinces before have been melted down by the time spirit and bear the same stamp now. The dream of John Addington Symond:—

In every heart and brain shall
throb
The pulse of one fraternity

bids fair to become a reality in India any time now.

THE NEW NOTE.

In fact, the present nationalism seeks neither political self-determination nor "izzat", but seeks to introduce more and more, what Ruskin calls "social affections" in the machinery of the government. One may express this same idea, by maintaining, that it is striving to provide food for the hungry millions of this land. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in a speech at Delhi said, Swaraj "is freedom" for the peasants and the workers and work for the starving millions" to lighten the tax-payer's burden. This fact has been blazed forth to the world by the eminent journalist, Mr. Brailsford Hunger is the subject of the story.

But the shepherds of the poor exercised their Ministry by defying the Government, by starting the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Government returned the charge with ordinances and ever martial law, to say nothing of the music of the "lathi" blows. The Government could either vindicate itself or resist its wreckers; it would not think of yielding to the national demands, for it was secure behind Force. The spectator, who sees the most of the game, has noticed the emergence of a peculiarly new force in Indian politics during the year. The nationalist attack on the costly machine of government, means the application of the indealistic ethics to politics. The enemies of Indian freedom are beginning to realise, that the sword or the bayonet cannot pierce through the spiritualised soul of India's civil resisters. This revolution fed itself on India's chronic slave mentality and empty stomachs, as all revolutions do. The leaders of "The Tale of Two Cities" by Dickens, will appreciate this point. It is strange that such a petty thing as salt should have figured so much in connection with the Americas Revolution and the last year's political upheaval in India.

THE FIRST FRUITS.

But unto what end? Has this political upheaval proved just a trial of strength? Revolutions usually do not immediately achieve their object; they just shake off the sickening lethargy of the people and upset the tables of the money changers. The weight of the Congress was felt at the Round Table Conference; it has been recognised to a great extent in Great Britain that it is not possible "to march the soldiers from the Himalayas down to Comorin, now." Whether the Federal Government, which has been promised by the R. T. C. is a real constitutional advance or not, this much ought to be conceded that a basis for a united India has been established. Whether the car of domination trembles before the oratory of the Indian delegates or not, they did some little battle for nationalism. Mr Muhamad Ali dragged the monster of communalism to the dust much to the surprise of India's detractors. It was realised in London by India's representatives, that the Hindu-Muslim question, to borrow the happy phrase of the Mahatma is not a matter of loaves and fishes, but of trust and love. To the British in general, India proved literally "the brightest jewel in the British Crown", as is shown in the "safeguards" and reservations in the proposed Federal Government.

UNIQUE INTERVIEW.

The whole political phase of the last twelve months of India's history is a tragi-comedy

(Continued on page 7).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Silence For Sir Ex-President.

Thanks to his Knighthood Sir Mahomed Yakub, M.L.A., has now definitely ranged himself on the side of "Law and Order" or the "Civil and Military" brand. He contributes an interesting letter to that paper on the Agrarian Situation. The fault, of course, is mainly, Government's apathy towards the fell Civil Disobedience Movement. But, being a responsible Knight, he prefers muffled tones to the shrieks in which, Mr. A.H. Ghaznavi, for instance, would address his contemptibly fulsome rebuke to the powers-that-be. Furthermore, he has tried to dive deeper for the real causes of the trouble and has emerged with a piece of profound wisdom between his teeth. "The real cause," Sir Md. Yakub informs a very ignorant world, "of the misery and poverty of the tenants and the middle classes of India lies in the present unrestricted system of high rates of interest and usury." Something must be done for it, "and it is really astonishing that Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru who are so vociferous in their sympathy with the tenants, have never given a thought to this problem." We congratulate Sir Md. Yakub on his undoubted knowledge. And we have no doubt that the Chair of the Assembly did deserve him eminently. We cannot, however, withhold our sympathy from Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, for being known as the Moradabad Knight's immediate predecessor. By the way, has "Sir" occupied this gentleman's brain so completely that he should omit the ordinary courtesy of polite pre-fixes to names of opponents?

A Welcome Venture.

Maulana Abul Kalam's famous colleague, Maulana Abdur Razzaq Malihabadi, has brought out from Calcutta an Urdu daily entitled "Hind." Apart from the qualities that it must needs have owing to its association with a co-worker of Maulana Abul Kalam, the greatest Urdu journalist that India has produced, the paper possesses the unique feature of being really up-to-date in its news service and its general get-up. Its policy appears to be a healthy insistence on things that matter ultimately, the interests of the poor peasants and labourers. The value of such a journal, specially to Bengal, is undeniable. We offer a hearty welcome to our contemporary and wish it a long life of useful service that it is bound to render to Nationalism and Bengal Muslims.

Swadeshi Insurance.

The resolution, discussed in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, requesting the Corporation's representatives on the Bombay Port Trust to support only such insurance companies as were registered in India, was a sound one from every point of view and was rightly carried by the House. Though there is nothing wrong or unusual in the Corporation giving a specific mandate on occasions to its representatives, the word "request" seems to have been deliberately used in the resolution to prevent its being understood to be a rigid mandate to be strictly enforced all at once. Nor was there any racial discrimination involved in it. It only sought to encourage Swadeshi Insurance as far as possible, and it is open even to foreign companies to be registered in India. It is, therefore, surprising that a "Progressive" like Mr. H.P. Mody, a staunch supporter of Swadeshi in other fields, opposed the resolution so vehemently. But to describe him as a "hireling" was both irrelevant and undignified.

Down With Liquor.

There seems to be something sinister about the clash at the New Davar Bar at Cama Baug, Charni Road, on Sunday night and a more serious one on Monday night. The clashes were obviously due to irresponsible individuals among liquor interests and their hooligan hirelings. It is unfair and misleading to suggest as does the "Times of India" that they were between Parsis and Congressmen. It is even more unfair to suggest that the Parsis identify themselves with liquor interests. Many Parsis have blessed Congress volunteers for their persistent and sometimes risky attempts to wean their relatives and friends from the vice of drink, which is doing havoc in a section of the community and which is repugnant to the Parsi religious ideal of perfect purity. We have no doubt that inspired by the spirit of humanitarian service Congress volunteers will continue to picket liquor-shops vigorously, and especially all new liquor shops. The courage displayed by a Congress worker like Mr. Abidally on various occasions must be an inspiration to every volunteer.

POLICE OFFICERS IN WITNESS BOX.

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Narrate Their Story Of Poona College Incident.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS TO COURT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 11.

The further hearing of the Fergusson College shooting case was resumed before Mr. Hyam this morning when six witnesses for the prosecution were examined by Mr. Jehangir, the Public Prosecutor. Mr. Michael Ballerdares, the first witness, stated that a bullet was found in the lining of His Excellency's coat worn on the day. He found two punctures in the coat. The 'panchnama' about the coat was made half an hour after His Excellency's return from College at Government House. Witness further added that another 'panchnama' about the revolvers and ammunition mentioned in the 'panchnama' was made on the same day. Two empty rounds, three full rounds of nickel plated revolver and five full rounds and the revolvers shown to him are the same mentioned in the 'panchnama.'

POLICE INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Mills, Inspector of Police, who was next examined remembered the day when Hisa Excellency visited the Fergusson College. It was on 22nd July. Witness stated that the police arrangement was made from Masoba Police Chowky to Fergusson college gate. He was inside the College compound near Principal Mahajani's bungalow in his car. At 11-15 a.m. His Excellency arrived. At 11-45 a.m. witness sent his driver to see which part of the College His Excellency is going round. During the driver's absence he heard two reports of pistol shot. His driver on return told that something was wrong. Witness started the car and went towards the College building. As witness was leaving the place the peon of the College came in search of him on cycle and informed witness that the Governor was shot at by a student. Witness went straigt to the College and took the accused from the college peon.

Sub-Inspector Kulkarni who next entered the witness-box said that he was near the Fergusson College Police Chowky. At 12 noon Mr. Mills brought the accused. He was asked to sit in Mills' car and the party proceeded to Caneshkhind chowky. Witness took the accused to Faraskhana in a 'tonga' as instructed by Mr. Mills and told Sub-Inspector Patil about all that Mr. Mills had asked witness.

SEARCH OF ACCUSED'S ROOM.

Mr. C. M. Yates, Assistant Superintendent of Police stated that he received the information from Mr. Condon, Deputy Superintendent of Police that an attack had been made on His Excellency's life in the Fergusson College. Witness immediately went to the Fergusson College. Witness stopped his car just opposite the main College building. He then went to the library, the building where the attack was made. Witness met D. I. G. C.I.D. and D. S. P. there and learnt about the details of the incident. After some time witness accompanied Mr. Kothawalla to search the accused's room. Witness was present for part of the time. At about two o'clock he left. In the evening at about 5-45 witness received a telephone message at his bungalow from one who was said to be the College Rector's clerk, and said that one student had come to the Rector and reported that the accused had left a bag belonging to the accused. Witness motored to the College and reached the College at about 6 o'clock. Here witness met Prof. Damle with a student, Uttarkar. This student said that he had a bag in his possession given to him by the accused some twenty days ago. Witness went to Uttarkar's room. The room was then unlocked. The bag was taken to the library and there it was sealed by the College Seal in the presence of the 'Panch' and handed over to him. Witness then went to Mr. Stewart's bungalow who rang up Mr. Kothawalla who came and opened the bag in front of the 'panch'.

THE 'PHONE CALL.

Mr. Stewarts, District Superintendent of Police was next examined. At about 12 o'clock in the noon he received a 'phone from Mr. Mills asking witness at once to proceed to the College as His Excellency was shot at by a student. Witness went to the Junction Chowky and then to Masoba Chowky from where witness picked up Mr. Mills, proceeded to the College library and saw the place of the incident. The Principal and other Professors were there. Witness could not find bullet marks in the building. Then he went to the Government House with D. I. G., C.I.D. and saw Captain Peto. Captain Peto handed over the two revolvers and some rounds.

"CAUGHT RED-HANDED."

Mr. D. D. Kothawalla, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., received information at 12-15 p.m. about the incident and the acused was caught red-handed. On receipt of this information witness immediately proceeded to the place of the incident with D. I. G., C.I.D. and having learnt that His Excellency has escaped injury witness searched for the two bullets fired at him, but could not find them. Witness then searched room No. 231 in Fergusson College Hostel which was occupied by the accused. The search was made before Prof. Damle and other 'panch'. The articles found were as stated by Prof. Damle in his evidence.

Sub-Inspector Patel has already registered the case and had taken a search of the accused's person. Witness gave the description of things obtained in the search by Mr. Patel. A picture of His Excellency which was got in the search was from the "Nawakal" of 14th April 1931, the time when Sir Ernest Hotson was appointed Acting Governor. Witness questioned the accused and got some information. Witness then learnt that Mr. Stewart found a bullet in the lining of the coat and the 'panchnama' of the other articles also. In the evening witness received a 'phone regarding the leather bag and information about it which was brought to Mr. Stewart's bungalow. The bag was opened at 8-15 p.m. A 'panchnama' of it was made. On inquiry witness learnt that the accused had started a Karma Yogi Seva Dal in May last at Hyderabad (Deccan).

DEFENCE PLEADER INTERVENES.

Accused when asked whether he wished to make any statement, stated that his age was 19 years. He was a student of the Fergusson College and original inhabitant of Miraj. He heard evidences in the Court against him and had nothing to state in this court. When questioned by the Magistrate whether he shot two shots at His Excellency, accused replied in the affirmative.

Here the pleader of the accused intervened and said that the answer cannot be recorded for, once the accused had stated that he intended to make no statement. That was sufficient for this Court. The prosecutor and the accused's pleader had some exchange of views. At last the Magistrate again put the same question to the accused and accused said that he never knew that it was to be recorded and further that he had nothing more to say.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Jehangir the Public Prosecutor then addressed the Court and stated that the prosecution wished that the charge should be framed under Section 19(2) and 19(f) of the Indian Arms Act, for on the 22nd July accused went armed without license with two revolvers and catridges. Further he wanted to frame the charge under Section 207 I.P.C. for the accused fired two shots at His Excellency with the intention to kill him and had he been killed then the accused would have been guilty of murder. So far as arms were concerned they had the evidence of witnesses and guarantee of the A. D. C. who was present on the spot. The revolvers were unloded before the College staff. The Principal and other staff members of the College were from the student's college only. There was no cross-examination. Why the Principal, Librarian, peon and the student should give evidence against the accused? The most significant point in this case, besides ammunition, was the photo from "Nawakal" that was found in the search of the accused's person. The very fact that His Excellency was to visit the Fergusson College and the photo found on the same day showed that the accused had taken precaution that the person he intended to shoot was Sir Ernest Hotson.

IAPCOS
FRUITALK SALINE
ACHERISHED RULE FOR HEALTH FUL LIVING.

Punjab Mail Outrage.

—:o:—

47 PROSECUTION WITNESSES

KHANDWA, August 10.

The preliminary trial opened to-day before Mr. Jeffrey, Railway Magistrate, of three accused, Yeshwant Singh Nanhoosingh, Deo Narayan Tiwari and Dalpatrao Deshmukh, all young railway employees in the menial service, who were arrested in connection with the Punjab Mail Train Outrage on two British military officers on 23rd July. The accused are charged under section 302 (murder) 307 (attempt to murder) and 109 I.P.C.

Six prosecution witnesses were examined to-day, including three police officials. Mr. Ranalik, D. S. P. Railway Police deposed that on information given by the accused Dalpatrao, Police recovered a razor from beneath the stack of sleepers near Dongargaon Railway Station. Other police witnessees deposed as to the various stages of investigation and seizure of property in connection with the outrage.

GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

Lt. Wynn of 73rd Battery, Fifth Field Brigade who was travelling by the same train to Poona deposed he was aroused by shrieks He proceeded to the compartment Train soon stopped and on looking out, he found that the guard driver and others were standing near the adjoining compartment proceeded to the compartment and found in it two British military officials deeply wounded and in precarious condition. Witness rushed back to his compartment and tore his bed sheet and rendered first aid to the victims. The train stopped at Mandwa where he was joined by the bearers of the two victims. At Burhanpur, a doctor and police officials entered the compartment and took charge of the victims. Witness found a knife and a knife blade in the compartment. He handed them over to the police.

Mr. Breakey, guard of the train, deposed how the trani was suddenly stopped by the use of alarm chain. We went to the compartment concerned and found ghastly spectacle. He moved the train to Mandwa from where he sent wires to police officials.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

There are on the whole forty-seven prosecution witnesses and the trial is expected to last a week. —A.P.

BALAGHAT DACOITY CASE JUDGMENT

All Accused Get 7 Years' R. I. Each

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Aug. 11.

All accused in the Balaghat Dacoity case, including Bala Huddar Joshi and Kesale were convicted yesterday in Balaghat court and sentenced to undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

SEPTEMBER SESSION OF COUNCIL OF STATE

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The following dates have been fixed for the transaction of official business in the Council of State during the September session:—15th, 17th, 22nd and 24th September.

The following dates have been fixed for non-official business: 16th, 21st, and 23rd September.—A.P.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

Mr. R. S. Pandit Summoned As Witness

MUSSOORIE, Aug. 11.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Son-in-Law of Pandit Motilal Nehru, has been summoned by the Sessions Judge, Lahore, with the records of the Peshawar Enquiry Report to appear on the 17th August as a witness for Chamanlal, one of the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case.—A. P.

INCREASED WAGES TO OPERATIVES

Strike In Laxmi Cotton Mills Ends

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

The operatives of the Laxmi Cotton Mills of Kadi have been on strike for the last seven days. They demanded an increase in wages and the management in the first instance, had refused to agree to it. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association which has a branch at Kadi opened negotiations as a result of which, the management of the mill have given an increase of 8 per cent. to doffers and 2-1|2 to spinners. The strikers resumed work to-day. A.P.

OUR NEW PICTURE-PUZZLE COMPETITION.

—:o:—

"Answer The Question" Competition.

For full particulars see next Sunday's "Chronicle."
Easy, interesting and entertaining. Big Prizes.

MADAME H. P. BLAVATSKY.

—:o:—

A Tribute

(By C. JINARAJDASS).

On August 12th, Theosophists all over the world are celebrating the centenary of the birthday of Madame Blavatsky.

The significance of the work of H. P. Blavatsky is manifold. For the West, it was largely to stem the tide of Materialism, and to show that the ancient teachings of the Mysteries contained the true clue to an understanding of the universe. For India, however, the significance of her work is somewhat different. In the great traditions of Hinduism and Buddhism, we had much instruction concerning the spiritual basis of things; these were all written down in sacred books and the commentaries on them were numerous. But one thing was lacking, and that was the voice of a living Teacher who could explain the true drift of the teachings.

DEADENING SCEPTICISM.

We all know that though India still possesses hundreds of thousands of Sadhus and Yogis, very few indeed are those who deserve the great name of "Rishi." And the Rishis are difficult to find, search as we may. Moreover, the tradition of the Rishis is now so vague, that every one takes for granted that in this Kali Yuga the living voice of a Rishi can no longer be heard. It is this deadening scepticism which was counteracted by H. P. Blavatsky.

She gave proof to those who had an open mind that the ancient "razor-edge Path" to the Rishis was still being trodden, and that at the end of that Path were great Teachers who ever stand to help mankind on its way to Liberation. To the aspiring Hindu—and what Hindu is there who is not, in one part of his secret nature, all the time aspiring?—the proclamation of H. P. Blavatsky that, even in these degenerate days, the Rishis stand the life of India, gave not only new vision but a powerful inspiration for every kind of social service. Again and again she showed how the Masters of the Wisdom were planning the regeneration of India, not for India's sake alone, but also for that of the whole world. For, on the revival of India's spirituality hinged the establishment of a new World Order. It was this proclamation which inspired men like Norendro Nath Sen, S. Subrmania Iyer, and hundreds of other Theosophists whom I could name, who threw themselves with vigour to purify and strengthen India in all aspects of her life.

INDIA'S REAL STRENGTH.

When all is said and done, the real strength of India is not from anything material; her true strength is not to be judged by any standard of Purna Swaraj or "Complete Independence," or Dominion Status within the British Empire, or any other kind of Nationhood. India's strength—her true strength—comes from the hidden reservoir of spiritual forces which were once made by the Rishis of old, and from which the living waters are steadily flowing into every nook and cranny of India.

H. P. Blavatsky ushered in a new era for India, of which the outer manifestation of Swaraj is but one indication of the future for her. For the true future of India is once again to have among her sons and daughters hundreds, if not thousands, who can contact directly for themselves (and not through any tradition) the spiritual world, and bring its forces to bear on all the activities of life. H. P. Blavatsky gave, to us in Hinduism and Buddhism, our Rishis and Arhats back once again. For these reasons we in India owe her a profound gratitude.

MADAME H. P. BLAVATSKY.

An Appreciation.

(BY K. J. B. WADIA.)

To-day is the birth-centenary of Madame H. P. Blavatsky of world-wide fame. Both of a noble family and possessing most remarkable psychic and spiritual faculties from her infancy, quite at an early age of 18 she left her country and wandered round the world incognito, and it is said once entered Himalays and Tibet and met Lamas there secretly. In 1875 she came in contact with Col. H. S. Olcott and founded the world renowned Theosophical Society, in the city of New York.

In company of Col. Olcott and two or three other friends she landed in Bombay on 16th of February 1879.

MIGHTY PERSONALITY.

While in Bombay, both H. P. Blavatsky and her colleague H. S. Olcott, came in contact with many public citizens of those good old days. One of them was the well-known philanthropist and journalist Mr. B. M. Malabari. His impression of H. P. B., at this moment will be of some value to modern readers. Says Mr. Malabari:—"Madame Blavatsky was a mighty personality—large of limb, loud of voice, reckless in manners, with profound, if somewhat ill-digested, knowledge of past history, and with a pair of eyes blazing like electric batteries when she was put out. She was short tempered and hot tempered, but I learnt to manage her like a child as we sat in her sanctum, she smoking and talking, and scolding and swearing, and I listening and usually laughing. . . . Blavatsky was one of the most remarkable women of her age. It irks a generous mind to see the eagle hooted by an owlet."

CONFLICTING TEMPERAMENTS.

Of strong will and determined character, though of a sickly and bulky body, a hard smoker and a talker, she paved her way in the midst of severe opposition, criticism and even slander and malignancy. Her great aim of life was to revel to the intelligentia of her times the secrets of the hidden knowledge of yore, and also to bring to the knowledge of sceptic humanity the existence of the Great Brotherhood of the White Lodge, towards whom she was ever devoted and loyal. Hers was undoubtedly a great personality. She was a bundle of differing temperaments. Though hotty yet humourous, she displayed many rare qualities of self-sacrifice and adventures. Behind her frail and flickering body shone a mighty soul who has given us such magnificent Volumes of "The Secret Doctrine, Isis Unveiled, The Key to Theosophy, Caves and Jungle of Hindustan, The Modern Panarion, Practical Occultism, Nightmare Tales, The Voice of the Silence" and innumerable other Magazine articles bearing on life's higher and spiritual problems, and she was, therefore, rightly called by her intimate friends "the sacred cow of the Ganges".

AS OTHERS SAW HER.

I cannot do better than quote below a few extracts from the well-known persons who came in her personal contact and those who have studied her and her works at close quarters. Writes Dr. Annie Besant:—

"What H. P. Blavatsky was—the world may some day know. She was of heroic stature, and smaller souls instinctively resented her strength, her titanic nature. Unconventional, careless of appearance, frank to wisdom—as the world estimates wisdom—too honest to calculate against the dishonesty of others she laid herself open to continual criticism and misunderstanding. Full of intellectual strength and with extraordinary knowledge, she was humble as a little child. Brave to recklessness, she was pitiful and tender. Passionately indignant when accused of sins she loathed, she was generous and forgiving to a repentant foe. She had a hundred splendid virtues, and a few petty failings."

A very close friend of Blavatsky the Countess Constance Wachtmeister, who has written a splendid "Reminscences of H. P. Blavatsky" says:—"My reception by my hostess was cordial, and I was at once introduced to Madame Blavatsky. Her features were instinct with power, and expressed an innate nobility of character that more than fulfilled the anticipations I had formed, but what chiefly arrested my attention was the steady gaze of her wonderful grey eyes, piercing yet calm and inscrutable: they shone with a serene light which seemed to penetrate and unveil the secrets of the heart."

The great Russian author V. S. Solovyoff who used to meet Blavatsky with an intention to investigate into her occult phenomena says in his book "A Modern Priestess of Isis":—"Why, it is all so out of common, that I am enraptured at you against my will. In all my life I have never met so extraordinary a woman as you, and I am sure I shall never meet another. Yes, Helena Petrovna I admire. You, as a real mighty herculean force at work in times when it is but too rare to meet with anything but petty feebleness."

Says the well-known American artist Mr. Edmund Russell in his article "As I Knew Her":—"I have read many articles about Helena Petrovna Hahn-Blavatsky, and from most never would dream the writer had so much as seen her. They write of her with as little appreciation of personal qualities as the African hunter for the quarry he slaughters. And she was indeed big game. Everything suppressed in desire to prove her a charlatan—which emphatically she was not."

Space does not permit me to quote many more extracts of similar nature. I will, therefore, conclude with one from her life long companion Col. H. S. Olcott, who says in his "Old Diary Leaves": "Dear lamented friend, companion, colleague, teacher chum: none could be more exasperating at her worst times, none more loveable and admirable at her best. I believe we have worked in lives before. I believe we shall work in lives to come for the good of mankind."

Madame Blavatsky left her frail body of this transitory world and passed on to the Higher on May 8th, 1891, after a span of solid sixty years. May her soul rest in Peace and Light Perpetual shine on her.

(To Be Continued.)

ABSCONDING ACCUSED SHOOTS HIMSELF.

—:o:—

Found In A Pool Of Blood.

WHY HE RAN AWAY

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Aug. 11.

Another sensation was caused all over the City as news of Rajaram Zalim's alleged suicide spread in the City at about 6 p.m. It is learnt that about 5-80 p.m. he was found lying in a pool of blood by the side of the Park in Dhobimohal.

He was discovered with Turkish cap in one hand and a revolver by his side. It is rumoured he committed suicide, as he found his "absconding" life too miserable.

WHY HE RAN AWAY.

It might be stated he was alleged to have shot at Rameshchandra Mehta only the other day, wounding him in his back. Then he had to run upstairs in the house of Birbhadra Tewary and made good his escape within an hour and a half that police took to go upstairs.

The police had also raided Government High School Boarding house Unao. There was an arrest warrant against him. The police are busy making inquiries. 'Postmortem' examination is expected to be held to-morrow morning.

SCUFFLE ON RIVER BRIDGE

Two Men Shot Dead.

VILLUPURAM, Aug. 10.

News has been received that two men died as a result of gunshot wounds this morning near Pennar Causeway. It appears that a party of five travelling by car from Madras to Trichinopoly attempted to cross the Pennar river by the newly built causeway. This was objected to by the men engaged on repair work on the ground that repair was not complete. Thereupon a scuffle ensued between them when, it is alleged, a man fired with a revolver from the car, killing one on the spot and mortally injuring another. The police proceeded to the spot and removed the injured to the local hospital where he succumbed to-night. The local Sub-Magistrate recorded a dying declaration. The police are investigating.—A. P.

Rugby.—An interesting experiment was inaugurated at Newport Docks, South Wales, to-day, when Clan Line steamer was connected telephonically with London, Glasgow and Liverpool. Cables were laid on the general cargo side of the docks where nine plugging in switches have been installed.

PICKETING RE-STARTED.

—:o:—

Frontier War On Foreign Cloth.

POLICEMEN PATROLLING AREA.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 10.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops by Congress volunteers has been restarted in the city after the lapse of about three months. Two Hindu shops are being picketted to-day and it is expected that more will be picketed to-morrow. The cause for the resumption of picketing is stated to be the alleged breach of the undertaking given by merchants not to order more foreign cloth and only clear existing stocks. To prevent possible breaches of the peace, policemen are patrolling the area.—A. P.

—:o:—

INDIAN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 6.)

There are many Indians still, who like Sir Sankaran Nair make bold to criticise Gandhiji's political philosophy. There are people in Great Britain, who would like to have "resolate rule' in India. But such people play rather grim jokes and posterity will reckon with them. Those who are heroes have no ears for slander. The most interesting scene in this tragi-comedy has been the Irwin-Gandhi interview. A great deal of mystery will shroud this interview for a long time; but all's well that ends well. The interview was conceived, conducted and consummated in an "atmosphere.

"Above the storms of passion
The murmers of self-will."

This unique interview between the Representative of His Majesty the King Emperor and the half-naked "fakir" must have cheered the soul of Plato, as it illustrates his view that the philosophers alone are the fit people to govern their country. The hero of the South African struggle has been more than a conqueror in his own land. Lord Irwin has made good his claim to the title "Christian Viceroy." The painful struggle has been brought to an end and a definite stage in heir make-up to prevent them reached. India speaks with one voice. It would be unkind to say that the British people have yielded to the "threats" of India. It would have been glorious, if the Irwin-Gandhi interview had been the first scene in the drama, for it would have spared us so much pain and hardships. I feel that we may believe Edwyn Bevan when he claims that "the Englishmen have enough Christianity in their make up to prevent them being wholeheartedly and happily pagan." Mr. George Santayana is more to the point, when he says: "The Englishman establishes a sort of satisfaction and equilibrium in his inner-man, and from that citadel of rightness he easily measures the value of every thing that comes within his moral horizon". The impetus for this rare humanising of Indian politics came from the Mahatma's followers. Whether the much desired peace reigns in this land or not, Lord Irwin did show something of that "change of heart" which our Mahatma has been preaching for. The forces of good-will between the Indians and British have been harnessed to some extent; the Englishman's sense of personal pride has been curbed: the Indian's, capacity for vicarious suffering has been put to the test; both may now turn to the things that work for peace. The Indian is nothing if not charitable; his faith will be tried by fire in the coming political synthesis. Political power is not an end but a means of endisg—the heartache and the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to. It will need a prophet to tell us what the future has in its womb for the East and West, in the new union of India and Great Britain effected in the year that has shaken them so much.

(To Be Continued.)

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(ii) "DANTA" TOOTH CREAM.

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All maladies of Tooth & Gum.
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NEVER WERE GODREJ CABINETS

More Indispensable than now when Thefts and Burglaries are the Order of the Day.

"BANU MANOR,"
Chawpatty.
Bombay, 15th May 1931.

Messrs. GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

I have great pleasure to inform you that on the occasion of a recent burglary in my house, when all the wooden cupboards, seven in all were easily broken open, the burglars failed to break open the Steel Cabinet which I had fortunately purchased from you very recently. Every possible device seems to have been used by the burglars to open this particular Cabinet as evidently they must have guessed that it was full of valuables.

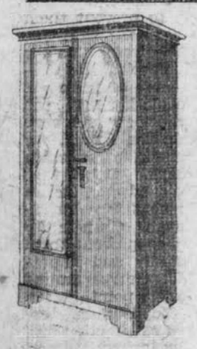
While congratulating you on the very excellent products of your firm in this line I fail to understand why Indians should hanker* after foreign steel cupboards when much superior and considerably cheaper articles are being manufactured in our midst.

The object of this letter is to make your incamparable products better known and more liberally patronised than they have been hitherto. You are at liberty to make use of this letter as you deem fit.

I remain,
Dear Sirs,
Yours truly,
(Sd.) DARAB MANEKJI ARJANI.

The writer is Mr. Arjani M. A., Persian Scholar and Educationist.

*Our friend will be pleased to know that our sale of Steel Cupboards far outstrips the total sales in India of all the other makes put together.



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are burglar-resisting, fire-resisting, vermin-proof, hand some, cheap and in every way preferable to wooden cupboards.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
August 11.
Silverpine, Cooker, New York.
Ariosto, Jackson, Hull.
Borneo Maru, Ucherio, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
August 12.
Gazana, Grager, Rangoon.
Maur, Svenson, Bangkok.
Surada, Ward, Calcutta.
Hatipara, Parker, Karachi.
Sonnenfels, Hanricks, Hamburg.
Karanja, Fitzherbert, Durban.

August, 11.
LOADING.

Steamer Vinstra for Hamburg.

S S Silverpine:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Silverpine, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Ariosto:—The J F Coy's steamer Ariosto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Borneo Maru:—The O S K steamer Borneo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gazana, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Maur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Surada, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Hatipara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatipara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S S Sonnenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Sonnenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karanja, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 11.

S S Malwa for London.—79 cks. animal skin, M Mohmed Ali & Co.

For Marseilles.—4000 cwts. groundnut, K Devchand & Co.

S S Masula for Dunkirk.—2000 ton manganese ore, Shivrajpurji Syndicate Ltd.

For Haure.—4000 cwts. myrabollam, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Sonnenfels for Hamburg.—1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

S S Trafford Hall for Ghent.—330 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co. 470 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp.—110 bales cotton raw, M. Mavji & Co.

For Barcelona.—150 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 25 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Liverpool.—75 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 21 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 16 bales wool raw, Thos. Cook & Son.; 1330 cwts. groundnuts, M Bhuta & Co.; 2500 cwts. myrabollam, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Himalaya for Venice.—55 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

For Fiume.—330 bales cotton raw, E. Spinner & Co.

For Trieste.—300 cwts. groundnuts, M Bhuta & Co.; 28 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, M Chandulal & Co.; 23 bales woollen carpets, A & N Azizulla.

S S Maur for Philadelphia.—4 bales goat skin, Shamjimal.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Yango Maru for Shanghai.—200 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Hongkong.—1 cwt fish mows, Grindlay & Co.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 3000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Trentsue.—50 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. C.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 11.

S S Masula, Agents, M M & Co. from London.—931 drums paint; 179 drums chemicals; 19 drums varnish; 72 drums colour; 52 cases composition; 67 cases beer; 28 cases life jackets; 155 cases whisky; 63 cases boot polish; 100 cases spirits; 64 cases biscuits, 15 cases sherry; 175 cases wine; 50 cases silk yarn; 900 cases provision; 134 cases medicine.

From Charoute.—70 cases brandy.

From Haure.—397 bundle copper sheets; 95 bundles copper wire.

From Bordeaux:—122 cases brandy; 10 cases wine.

From Middlesborough.—6400 bags, 315 drums chemicals; 990 bundles steel sheets; 95 bundles steel flats; 62 bundles steel plates, 146 bundles steel joists, 247 bundles steel angles.

From Antwerp.—700 bundles tubes; 110 bundles bolts and nuts; 191 cases glassware; 50 bundles opthalmic; 1186 bundles steel sheets; 20 bundles steel sleepers; 492 bundles steel hooks; 4200 bundles steel rods; 4215 bundles steel bars; 4365 bundles steel angles; 1289 bundles steel tles.

From Okha.—6000 bags cement.

S S Ward, Agents, L Edward Ltd. from New York.—118 cases auto parts; 118 cases old clothing; 525 cases flit; 38 cases paper cups; 99 cases cotton remnants; 88 drums paint; 28 cases type writers 38 cases leuoleum; 102 cases tubes; 1652 cases tires; 400 cases old newspaper; 1250 drums lub. oil; 260 drums lub. grease; 36 cases cotton goods; 135 cases q'oats; 71 cases chrome scrap.

From West St. John.—268 cases auto parts.

STOCKS & SHARES

PRICES DECLINE ON POLITICAL RUMOURS

Undertone Weak.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Steadier tone in raw cotton market helped the share market to open higher than yesterday close. There was scattered short covering and bull support which

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 11.
Bombay Dyeing 680; 83; 75; 76, 75.
Century 218; 21; 17; 18-2.
Colaba 87.
Crescent N, 57.
Fazul 326; 19; 22; 12; 13.
Indore 333; 30.
Madhowji 11.
Nagpur 321; 17.
New Great 121; 18; 15.
Pearl 193; 89; 83.
Simplex 52.
Swadeshi 250; 52; 46.
Burma 356; 60; 52; 54.
Hydro 106; 6-14; 5-10.
Tram 98-2; 96-14; 97.
Deff. 279.
Ord. 19-6; 10; 19; 18-14.
Bundi 12-8.
Indian 143; 38
Katni Ord. 153.
Alcock 200; 205.

hardened prices by about Rs. 3/12 but at this level there were unfavourable rumours about the political situation in this country. It is said that Mahatmaji is not sailing for the Round Table Conference. This news induced heavy selling and prices declined by about Rs. 7/8 to 10 from the highest level reached after the opening this morning. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 680/ and after improving to Rs. 683/12 declined to Rs. 675/10. Fazal shares closed at Rs. 313/12, and Pearls at Rs. 783/12. Bombay Burma shares declined to Rs. 351/8 and Trams to Rs. 97/8 Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 18/14 and Defds. at Rs. 278/12 while second Pref. declined to Rs. 40/ Imperial Bank shares were easy and cosed ait Rs. 825/. The undertone of the market is weak

Government Securities ruled with more sellers 3 1/2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 58/10 and after improving to Rs. 58/12 declined to Rs. 58/6.

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

100 Ahm. Advance	261-4
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8-0
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	675-10
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	218-2
500 Central India P.	113-12
100 Central India	317-8
100 Colaba	87-8
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	57-8
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	313-12
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	330
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	8-2
100 Khatau	72-8
100 Kohinoor	112-8
250 Laxmi	760
100 Madhowji	11-4
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	95
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	115
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	108-12
250 Pearl	183-12
100 Phoenix	270-0
10 Premier	1-6
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1620
250 Simplex	52 8
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	246-4
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1310
1000 Western	680
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	65
50-25 Central	15-c
£10-5 Eastern	66-0
500 Imperial	825
500-125 Imperial Cont.	202-8
100-50 India	74-12
5 Union.	3-1-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	12-8
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	138-2
100 Katni 1st P.	103-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	638-12
100 Katni	153-12
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-2
100 Shahabad	155
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-13
15 New India	15-6
200-100 Oriental	1685
10 Vulcan	5-8xd.
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	105-13
1000 Andhra Val. P.	977-8
1000 Andhra Valley	552-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-8
50 Bom Tram	97-8
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-13
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1120
1000 Tata Power	380
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	750
100 Amritsar Patti	101
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	85
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhon	55-0
500 Tapti Valley	558-12
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	115-10
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	40
30 Tata Steel D.	279-6
75 Tata Steel	18-14
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	205
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	176-4
50 Bom. Telephone	41-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-10
125 Bom. Burma Old	354-6
50 Bom. Burma New	128-2
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	5-10-6
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	58-7-6
5 p.c. 1945|55 Tax Free	99-10

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Castorseeds Sept. Delivery Opening Rs. 33-10; Highest Rs. 33-11-6; Lowest Rs. 33-6 and Closing Rs. 33-9-6.

Groundnut Seeds August Delivery Opening Rs. 34-12; Highest Rs. 34-15-6 and Closing Rs. 34-15.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 11.

BENGAL—	
Superfine	126
Fine	121
F.G.	116
SINDH-PUNJAB—	
Fine	121
F. G.	116
FINE—	
Nagpur-Savner	145
Wardha-Hingt.	143
Yeotmal	139
Arvi	140
Amraoti	138
Khamgaon-Akola	136
Mulkapur	133
Khandesh	133
Muthia	128
Muthia F.G.	123
F.G.G.S.—	
Nanded Purna	143
Jalna Sallu	136
Parbhani	138
FINE—	
Burwah-Sanavad	138
Indore Ujjain	138
Broach	145
Broach F.G.	140
Compta Good	170|75
Jinja	235|40
Busoga	240|45

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, August 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settmt.	21	4	3
Mint Gold, 2nd Settmt.	21	5	0
Silver, Ready	43	4	0
Silver, 1st Settmt.	42	15	0
Silver, 2nd Settmt.	42	9	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Aug. 11.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 383/0/0 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/0/0 per case of 84 lbs.

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WHY TURKISH DICTATORSHIP HAS SUCCEEDED.

Renunciation Of Prestige Policy.

Only one of the post-war dictators, Mustafa Kemal, appears to be a success, up to the present at least, writes Count Sforza in the "Manchester Guardian" It is worth while to find out the reasons for this unique exception.

Dictators always end in disaster because they are obliged to embark on a policy of show and vain prestige; they have to supply "glory" to compensate for liberty. Kemal had pluck and originality enough to adopt a courageous line of renunciation at the beginning of his domination, and—what is still more original—to stick to it even amid the intoxication of military success.

The Turkish Empire, with its threats of a Holy War, and its Caliphate, laid claim to a world policy that had long been out of date. Kemal was the first to insist, at Angora, that the New Turkey must renounce all claims to influence outside her racial frontiers. Determined to remain the master in Turkey, he boldly abdicated all claims outside it. From the very first months of 1919 (I was then in Constantinople as High Commissioner) I had proof that he had felt from the beginning that that was the only way to salvation for a really independent Turkey.

The head of the powerful Moslem sect of the Senussi, whose headquarters lay in the southern part of the Italian colony of Cyrenaica, had escaped to Brusa, in Asia Minor. Convinced as I was, and am, that only a policy of local autonomy and peace would give prosperity to our African colonies, I entered upon patient and lengthy parleys with the Senussi chief, offering to reinstate him in his possessions if he would accept the suzerainty of Italy, and would bind himhimself to further our political and economic interests in Benghazi and Tripoli. The conversations were successful and led to a settlement which worked to our satisfaction until it was destroyed by the Fascist Government when it discovered in Cyrenaica a field for cheap and deceptive military successes. Anxious, in 1919, to secure for Italy the allegiance of the Senussi, and fearing lest the Turks, whose defeat I knew to be apparent only, should influence them in the opposite direction, I gave some hint of my negotiations to Mustafa Kemal and his friends. They sent me the following answer:

"The maintenance of Turkish domination over the Arabs has been one of the causes of our decline. We do not want to hear any more about them. Let them settle matters with you as the please, and as you please."

MUSTAFA KEMAL'S INNOVATIONS

The courage of this answer confirmed me in my belief in the Turkish awakening. And it goes to the credit of Kemal's statesmanship that he has never changed on this question.

He had realised that Imperial Turkey was a backward country between Europe and Asia; and that, by becoming a purely Anatolian Power, Republican Turkey might in her turn become a factor for progress, but only if she looked upon Central Asia as she does now. These are the real political innovations that Kemal has had the courage to devise and to carry out. That is why they are so little spoken of, and the world has eyes only for his minor and doubtful games of alphabatical and sartorial reforms.

All the more necessary is it to bring out the fact that if this dictator seems, alone of his kind, to achieve success, it is because he has dared to do what no dictatorship has ever done—to cut down or renounce the noisy and theocratical legacies which the empty policy of prestige of the previous regime had bequeathed to him.

There is another thing that may be said in Kemal's favour and in his favour alone; by keeping patriotism one of the sacred forced of the nation and not bringing it to the fever point and the verbal extravagences one witnesses in certain. Western European countries, Kemal may be sure that there will not be a crisis of patriotism in Turkey.

Unfortunately I have no equal certainty for the countries where the masses have witnessed the balsphemous attempts to identify a regime, a party, a faction with the most sacred emblems of the nation.

The field in which Kemal's errors probably have no redeeming point is that in which he believed he might force the laws of economic life. Suspicion of Greeks and Armenians, who used in the old Turkey to have the monopoly of commercial life, explains but does not excuse the fact that Kemal's policy has so blindly ignored all considerations of social economy.

Mustafa Kemal believed at the beginning of his government that it was enough to expel the foreigners from their jobs, to have all gains going into Turkish pockets. He had overlooked the fact that the mercantile genius of the Greeks, the Armenians, and of all the Levantines of European origin had been created by centuries of tradition and work.

In all fairness to Kemal and the Turks, it should not be forgotten, on the other hand, that the expulsion from Anatolia of all the rich and intelligent Hellenic colonies that, for long centuries, had kept in Western Asia the monopoly of trade, navigation, and industry was conceived by Veniselos under the form of a project for the exchange of populations. The Greek statesman had advocated this project several times from 1913 onwards. When a convention was signed in Lausanne on January 30, 1923, providing for the compulsory exchange of national and religious minorities between Greece and Turkey, Veniselos must have known—he, the inventor of the idea and the ultimate maker of the Lausanne Treaty—that the Turks would ruthlessly enforce all its clauses. It would have been impossible for them to do otherwise. A million and a half Asiatic Greeks, yesterday rich and happy, were cast back upon the coast of Hellas as pariahs. That such an event, worthy to rank with the barbarian migrations of the third and fourth centuries, can have taken place without arousing the horror of the whole world is one of the main proofs of the mental disease and moral degeneracy that the war has left behind. Convinced as I am that Turkey lost by the exchange, as she has lost by all her xenophobia, which was even applied in the commercial field, it was impossible to expect that Kemal and his Government would give up this unique chance of changing their country into a homogeneous Turkish State, containing now fewer extraneous elements than any other nation in Asia and probably even in Europe. But the responsibility for the event must be left with the man who first, and rashly, launched the idea of it, an idea which went counter to the very essence of the history of Anatolia and of Hellenism.

What are the real feelings of the Turks towards Kemal's dictatorship? The Turks virtually all admit that the Osmanli dynasty was doomed, and that a republic was the only natural sequel.

It has been said and repeated by dozens of historians and Orientalists that the Turks were deeply attached (as, by the way, were the Russians) to their religious creeds. Experience has shown that this was little more than in appearance. After all, what Kemal dared to do against the Moslem religion would not have been enough to destroy a strong national religious feeling had it existed. He closed the religious courts and all the theological seminaries; he expelled the Caliph. But all that had been done in England by Henry VIII, in the 16th century; and, in a way, in Italy in the 14th. Neither nation showed a decrease of religious zeal. Now, in Turkey, the mosques are empty; even in holy Brusa, in Asia Minor, the green-turbaned imams deplore the growing indifference of their fellow-citizens. Enough to show that the Turks are apt to accept new situations quickly.

What has probably been favourable to Kemal in their hearts is the fact that he has kept all the external forms of a republican democracy. Only those who, like myself, have spent years in various Oriental capitals know that of all those nations which we—rightly or wrongly, probably wrongly—call backward the Turks are the people most essentially democratic.

The Turks feel, with the instinct which rarely fails the Orientals, that Kemal's is an involuntary dictatorship—a dictatorship (I may venture to say) aiming at making autocrats and dictators impossible in the self-government of a renovated free nation. Kemal's only error—like the old autocrat who is most like him, Peter the Great—is to think too optimistically about the possibility of forcing the course of history.

(Continued from column 5.)

out the stadium.

And stadium we want. We want it for the public and the betterment of sports. It is idle to think that the stadium is exclusively meant for football. All sorts of sports including athletics can be staged there. The athletic meetings, we have in Calcutta, are too numerous to be numbered and the number of cricket and hockey matches is not insignificant. The consideration of all these points lead but to the only conclusion that a stadium is indispensable.

Also in a stadium we can arrange for comforts, such as restaurant, bath etc., which no club enclosure however enlarged will provide us with. Our comfort and love of sports demand the stadium and the sooner we have it the better.

"WE ARE STARVING"

Workers' Demonstration Before Jubilee Hall

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

An All-Burma mass meeting under the auspices of the Burmese Leaders Conference, Peoples Party and Separation League was held yesterday at the Jubilee Hall. The meeting which was representative was attended by many phongis including Aletaywa Sayadaw and other heads of monasteries who are now taking a prominent part in the peace mission. Several Burmese labourers marched in procession to the hall and held a demonstration outside before the proceedings commenced. They carried placards bearing inscriptions: "We are starving", etc.—A.P.

HINDUS AND R. T. C.

Mahasabha Protests Against Inadequate Representation

AKOLA, Aug. 19.

The Hindu Mahasabha at its Sunday morning session passed resolutions protesting against inadequate representation of Hindus at the Round Table Conference and declaring that the decisions of the Round Table Conference Sind Sub-Committee were ex-parte and therefore absolutely unacceptable to the Hindus generally, and Sindhi Hindus in Particular. An enquiry Committee of three was appointed to investigate the facts concerning the murder of five Hindus at Viraval in Junagarh State and to report to the Hindu Sabha.—A.P.

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STADIUM FOR CALCUTTA

A General Venue Of Sports Essential

P. N. writes in the "Advance".

Bengal's advancement in Sports has been rather more pronounced during the year than at any time in her career. And specially the game of soccer has outstripped all her sisters so far as the multitude of her admirers is concerned. Though the general sentiment is that the game had suffered a fall in standard, it is more than compensated by the public enthusiasm. It has been quite apparent this year that our sympathy for soccer does not only come up to our pockets and purses, but actually and literally mount up to the tops of trees.

A seething crowd of human heads packed together on the rampart and round about the C. F. C. enclosure has been more than a general spectacle this year. Frequent tales have been told of young hopes who toddled out optimistically for the playground but was crushed down by dismay and disappointment. And everyone has given a thought how this keen followers of the sport could be got in. They stood out not because they were not enthusiastic enough to pay at the gates but because their enthusiasm could not, like the Sun in the legend, who made the traveller take out his cloak—expand the Calcutta enclosure to a hospitable dimension. And every day in the League and in the Shield this pitiable things were repeated.

But during the recent Shield engagements the argument was gradually and day by day gaining more weight until the Indian press came out with an appeal for stadium. I doubt whether an appeal more worthy was ever made or whether a demand could, at any time support itself with such a huge pile of arguments. And since then the Calcutta public, thanks again to a certain section of the Nationalist press were hearing now and then about a stadium, until at the conclusion of the I.F.A. Shield final. Mr. J. Reid Kay, President of the Indian Football Association, came out with the statement that H. E. the Governor of Bengal has expressed his sympathy for the cause. This was indeed a bright ray of hope and the public, no doubt, began to think vigorously about the stadium. On the face of it, an exclusive announcement in "Advance" that a motion to the effect would be tabled in the Bengal legislative Council set wild speculations going on. And so quite naturally the cut and dried answers of the Home Member "came", as the "Statetsman" puts it, "as a cold douche"; but we never expected better things or hoped for a higher degree of sympathy from the official quarters. We, for ourselves, realise that the Government is not in a position to come forward, with financial support, but we expected that their help would not be denied whenever it did not touch the exchequer. But now it seems that the Government and the Military authorities are going to prove hard ice to be broken, even so far as the sanction of a suitable site is concerned. Personally the Home Member does not seem to favour a stadium in the Maidan. But we pin our hope on what our contemporary says that "this should not be difficult to obtain, if the right people go about in the right way."

INTERESTED WISDOM.

But so far not a word had been spoken or written against the necessity of the stadium. The urgent utility of erecting a stadium had been taken as a matter of course and nobody was wise enough to question the propriety of it, until the "Statesman" thought of knocking sense into the powers that be. We can very well understand where the stadium will pinch them but it was better to consider them from their point of view.

In discussing the other side of the proposition the special contributor to our contemporary has made out that the stadium is not worthwhile in Calcutta. Yes; but it is worthwhile to increase the accommodation of some of the enclosures. It has been said that an enormously huge crowd turns out only in the case of an Indian combination engaging an European side. But at the same time, he admits that the ordinary crowd, as well, demands the doubling of the Calcutta, Mohun Bagan-East Bengal and Dalhousie-Rangers enclosures. The contradiction is apparent. The stadium could never be opposed by saying that the sporting public is adequate, though there could be more potent reasons that might go against it.

QUESTION OF SHORT SEASON.

Another reason has been advanced that the football season is rather too short here and that an enormous volume of football has to be squeezed into this space of time. Naturally we have more than one game a day. And in the event of a stadium being built those concerned will complain if this state of things goes on. But those who know football in Calcutta will testify that even on days, when as many as three matches are down for decision, the "fans" or the majority of them patronise only one. And this majority support will be O. K. for the stadium.

But even the blackest of clouds has its silver lining. What the special contributor says about the memberships of such clubs as Mohun Bagan, East Bengal, Calcutta and Dalhousie is rather weighty. These clubs will apparently have grounds for grumbling, but if clubs like Mohun Bagan and the rest take the initiative, I don't think, the matter cannot be eased up. When a particular club will be engaged, its members will have free access to the stadium, as is now the Custom concerning alien grounds, but at other times they will pay for the entrance, as they actually do now. They might insist on having their games on the home ground but our experience is that insistence is always not complied with nor the principle of equity followed in this connection. The fact that none of the important Shield games this season was played on the Mohun Bagan ground carries the bombshell to this argument. If the members of these clubs could pay for the entrance at the club turnstiles without a stadium, then with it, I am sanguine, they won't grudge their money and sacrifice.

The only thing, barring the sanction of the land, that counts is the finance and we have been assured of it. If with this problem of money solved, we play into their hands and fail in to agree to doubling the space in the F.C. enclosure are not worth a shred of sympathy. Modifications in that ground may prove helpful but under no circumstances, I am ready to believe that the public and the individual clubs will be more benefited with-

(Continued in column 3.)

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Who Has Betrayed The G. I. P. R. Union And Its Mandate?

—:o:—

Indian Workers Want To Follow Their Own Programme & Will Not Copy Moscow Or Geneva

R. S. RUIKER EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the G. I. P. Railway Union, writes:—

The explanation issued by the followers of Deshpande Group in the Union as regards the recent resolutions of the Executive Committee is really very interesting reading. I expected my colleagues to take the defeat in a sportsmanlike fashion and carry on the regular work of the Union in a loyal manner. But alas loyalty to the G. I. P. R. Union and a sportsmanlike spirit are virtues which have no room in the dictionary of the Deshpande Group. I would not have even issued a contradiction to the statements of Messrs. Kulkarni Sirdesai and Co., if it had not twisted facts and had confined itself to issues which are relevant to the present controversy. I hope that my statement of facts will convince all the G. I. P. R. Workers that the Executive Committee was right and justified in its recent decisions.

QUESTIONABLE TACTICS

The first complaint made by Sirdesai Kulkarni and Co., is that they were gagged in the meeting of the Executive Committee. I may just enlighten the workers that during the discussions our friends usurped all the time and it was very difficult for a worker to—make his voice heard! The question about the Calcutta Trade Union Congress and the conduct of the Delegates attending the same, on behalf of the G. I. P. R. Union, was discussed threadbear for about two hours and every facility was given by me to Sirdeasi and Co., to put their case before the meeting. Mr Sirdesai himself spoke for more than twenty minutes and equally long time was given to Mr. Bhayyaji Kulkarni. The tactics of the Sirdesai Group were to prolong the discussion for an indefinite period and thus to prevent the Executive from arriving at any decision. When the meeting saw through this game of Sirdesai Group a closure was moved and the meeting carried the same with an overwhelming majority. And still Sirdesai and Co. complain that they were 'gagged?' I am afraid that audacity can hardly go further!

MAJORITY MUST WIN

Whether one likes them or not the decisions of the Bombay Meeting of the Executive, are the decisions of a clear and unimpeachable majority. Sirdesai and Co. also have not the courage to deny this fact. Their only complaint is that the Bombay Branch had very large majority and, therefore, they could not carry the day. The Bombay Meeting had a record attendance, and about 32 members of the Executive Committee attended the Meeting. Out of the 32 members my friends in the opposite group could hardly muster more than 8 votes on their side on the Question of the affiliation of the Union to the Calcutta T. U. Congress.

Sirdesai Group had some votes on their side in the beginning: but when members began to see through their tactics their number dwindled to hardly eight persons. When we remember on the other hand that the decisions of the Executive have been carried by a thumping majority varying from 22 to 19, we can see the force behind the argument of Sirdesai and Co., that the Bombay Branch had the largest attendance and, therefore, the decisions of the Executive went against them.

MANDATE OF THE UNION

Sirdesai and Co., charge me with having broken the mandate of the Union at the Calcutta Trade Union Congress. I never attended the Calcutta T. U. C. as a delegate of the G. I. P. R. Union as I was already elected as a delegate by the Nagpur Textile Union and as such the issue is quite irrelevant to the present discussions; but still I claim that I have faithfuly carried out the mandate of the Union both to its letter and in its spirit. And the recent decisions of the Executive of the Union amply bear out my conduct.

A FALSE STATEMENT

I do not want to dilate much upon the Calcutta Decisions. The Union had given a definite mandate that Unity should be restored in the Trade Union Movement on the basis of 'No Affiliation' to any foreign organisation and Majority Decisions being binding on all the constituent Unions. This is exactly what the T. U. C. has done. Messrs. Sirdesai Kulkarni Randive Purandare have all violated the mandate of the Union by siding with the Deshpande Group. Much is being made of the voting in the Calcutta Congress and the alleged disregard of the Union's interest by me and Mr. Naidoo. I say it with all the emphasis at my command that this is totally false. I had done my best to see that the representatives of the Union could participate in the T. U. C. and neither myself nor Mr. Subash Chandra Bose ever wanted to exclude the representatives of the G. I. P. R. Union.

BEFOGGING ISSUES

The real bone of contention at Calcutta was the G. K. Union of Bombay and because the report of the credentials Committee has gone against Deshpande Group, Messrs Sirdesai and Kulkarni are trying to befogg the issues by dragging the G. I. P. R. Union. I am sure that Mr. D. L. Phatak, Mr. N. K. Vaidya, and Bhoseker of Kalyan who were with me at Calcutta will bear me out. The Geneva Question and the Round Table Conference are after thoughts; as the split took place before any such questions or resolutions were even discussed. The real bone of contention at Calcutta was whether the T. U. C. is to dance to the tune of Deshpande Group who style themselves as the high priests of Communism in India or whether the T.U.C. is to follow a programme which is acceptable to the Indian Working Class. The moment the Deshpande Group found out, that it was in minority they raised the standard of revolt and started a rival T.U.C. They are waiting for a suitable opportunity to raise a similar standard of revolt on the G. I. P. R. but the current of public opinion being very strong, they are first trying to undermine the Union and then to foist their pet programmes on the G. I. P. R. Union.

NEITHER MOSCOW NOR GENEVA.

I am neither in love with Geneva nor Moscow; I do not want any dictation from outside bodies: I want the Indian Working Class to chalk out their own programme with due regard to their abilities and possibilities of the situation. There is the Geneva School led by my esteemed friend Mr. N. M. Joshi. There is the Moscow School which is led by my Friends Messrs. Deshpande and Randive. The Third School stands for a purely Indian Working Class Programme without any regard to Geneva or Moscow. Messrs. Sirdesai Kulkarni Purandare stand openly for the Moscow Programme as dictated by Deshpande Group. I have no quarrel with them if they honestly believe in this programme but so long as the immense majority of the G. I. P. R. Workers is not prepared to allow Messrs. Sirdesai Kulkarni and others to carry on experiments in Communism at the cost poor starving Railway Workers, I am not going to allow them to prostitute the Union for their own selfish purposes.

CREATING DISSENSIONS.

Are they in favour of a suicidal and puerile revolutionary programme which while talking loud of Revolution is all the while creating disruptions in the T. U. C. Movement? The Workers know with what results Deshpande Group has carried on its activities in Bombay. The G. K. Union which was the pride of the Indian Working Class and of the whole of Asia, has been now reduced to ashes; this is the net result of the tactics of the Deshpnde Group. If the G. I. P. Railway Workers want to reduce their mighty and powerful Union to dust and ashes, they can without the least hesitation vote for my friends Messrs. Sirdesai Kulkarni and Randive.

NO DESTRUCTION.

As the President of the F. I. P. R. Union, I consider myself to be a humble servant of the G. I. P. R. Union and the G. I. P. R. Workers; and I will loyally try to carry out all their orders in spite of the growns and threats of Kulkarni and Sirdesais; just as I have always tried to carry them out in spite of the threats and punishment of the mighty British Empire. I have to appeal to all the G. I. P. Railway Workers not to allow themselves to be a party to any Anti Union Propaganda which may be carried on by Messrs. Sirdesai Kulkarni and Co. and thus create divisions in our own rank. The Union has called upon G. I. P. Railway Workers to take up the cause of thousands of starving strikers and those that have been brought under retrenchment. If we make a supreme effort and prepare ourselves for a Strike, there is every chance that our Strikers will be reinstated and that retrenchment will be stopped. Let us not allow Messrs Sirdesai, Kulkarni and Purandares to deviate ourselves from our Path; but carry bravely our present struggle to a successful issue.

Wills To Be "Played On" To Survivors

There seems to be some doubt whether the newest idea of having a gramophone record made of one's will is legally satisfactory. but probably the matter will be regularised one of these days, since it is only a question of bringing legislation up to date with contemporary science. And, once the doubt has been removed, this particular way of making a will may prove popular—especially with people who want to pay off a few scores on those they leave behind them. At present it happens sometimes that a testator relieves his mind through his last will and testament, though the cooling effect of the average solicitor's office and the caution of the solicitor himself often tone down first drafts. With a gramophone record things will be different, and it will be a solace for the last hours of a good many people who have suffered from their relations to think that, safely under lock and key, there is a record waiting to be put on and "played" to the assembled survivors in which full justice will be done to feelings possibly bottled up for prudential reasons during life. The gramophone will, in fact, may inaugurate a habit of candour among testators. whose only regret will be that they cannot say, like Randolph Churchill with his Budget scheme, "You should have seen their faces!"

No Gents In Oxford

The Oxford City Council, a body charged with many sins of commission and omission. has taken a stand for English pure and undefiled by refusing to allow a local tradesman to put up a street sign in which he described himself as a "gents' hairdresser." The Council would not even permit "gentlemen's." They insisted on "men's" or nothing, and the hairdresser has submitted. but not without letting it be known that he considers himself a man—or perhaps he would say "a gent"—with a grievance.

One of his grounds of complaint is that the banned word appears on a placard in a neighbouring shop. The City Council, of course, cannot censor placards. And then he argues that "gents" is an everyday abbreviation, and that at the closing hour the cry is heard in every Oxford inn, "Time. gents, time!" Probably no city councillor would admit that he is in the habit of hearing that warning cry; but tradition at least is in favour of "time. gentlemen, time." Perhaps "men" may be substituted in Oxford now that civic authority has pronounced for it.

HINDU PROCESSION STONED AT AKOLA

Captain Of Volunteers And Drummer Hit.

AKOLA, Aug. 19.

Details regarding the stone throwing by the Mahommedans on the Hindu Maha Sabha procession since received indicate that on August 7 at about 6|30 p.m. the President-elect of the Hindu Mahasabha session was taken in a procession with band played by the volunteers.

As the procession approached the Kacchi Musjid, several Mahommedans furicusly rushed forward to stop the band and some rushed towards the carriage of the President, but they were pushed back by the police and volunteers who had 'lathis' in their hands. Muslim thereupon fled hurriedly.

STONES HURLED

This was followed by hurling of stones at the processionists as a result of which the drummer was hit. He fainted and was removed to the hospital. The stones aimed at the president were intercepted by Dr. Thosar, Captain of the volunteers. who was slightly injured. The procession then passed off peacefully. The presence of the police averted further trouble.—A.P.

THE SHAKTI ASHRAMA

The Shakti Ashrama, Rajpur, attracted during the last session, some distinguished persons who gave interesting lectures in the Ashrama. Dr. Mohan Singh, Ph.D. of Lahore spoke on "Urdu Poetry". Major Murray lectured on "Flying". Mr. Amrit Jaisinghani gave a course on "Sufi Culture". Mrs. Finch spoke on "Bhakti in the Gita". Dr. Stanley Jones gave a discourse on "Sermon on the Mount."

In addition to these, there were lectures by Vaswani on "The Gita" and "Modern Movements". It is hoped that as many of these lectures as possible will be published in a separate volume, this year. Vaswani's lecture on "The Spirit of Culture" may be published earlier in a pamphlet form.

A interesting function at the Ashram was the feast given by members to "chamars" and "bhangis." In a brief speech on the occasion, Vaswani said he bowed to them all in deep humility and asked for their blessings. Wherever he saw the poor he felt sure there was God in His grace: the poor ones were pictures of God's "tapasya." India fell in the day her "superior castes" despised the poor. India would rise again in the day she lived again the message of her Rishis and Saints,—the message of the Cross. In a new reverence for the poor would be the rebirth of humanity.

Dastur Rustomjee E. Sanjana

HIS BRILLIANT CAREER

Dasturji Rustomji Edalji Sanjana who was last week appointed Head-Priest of the Wadia Fire Temple, Bombay, is born of a noble family of Sanjana Dasturs, most distinguished since 1700 A. D. in Surat and Bombay for their great learning and religious undertakings. He is the nephew of his predecessor, the late Shams-ul-Olama Dastoor Dr. Darab P. Sanjana and the son-in-law of Shams-ul-Olma, Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi.

Dastoor Rustomjeee was the first to obtain the degrees of "Navar" and "Maratab" in Bombay. In 1884 he got both the degrees and won a medal for his proficiency and perfection in the sacred knowledge of the Zoroastrian rites and ceremonies. He then passed his B.A. Examination from Bombay University with Persian, Avesta and Pahlavi as his second languages and obtained prizes from the Mulla Phiroz Madressa. He knows well seven languages, namely, Gujarati, English, Persian, Avesta, Pahlavi, French and German. He translated Dr. Wilhelm's "History of the Parthians" from German into English. He is well versed in Theology, moral philosophy and other sciences pertaining to his profession and position.

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

He has to his credit a brilliant career as a scholar and an excellent record in the post of Naib Dastoor (Deputy Head-Priest) which he filled for nearly 32 years.

His numerous lectures and sermons and his five books, more specially his "Zarathushtra and Zarathustrianism in the Avesta" and his recent "The Parsi Book of Books, the Zend Avesta" bear clear and perfect evidence. His works have been highly appreciated and admired by the Western as well as Zoroastrian Savants. About his last publication Dr. Louis Grey (Prof. of Iranian Literature in Oxford University) and Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia University have paid eloquent tributes.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE & AMERICA.

Dastoor Rustomjee has traveled extensively and has lectured successully in the different parts of Europe, America and India. He was the first Head-Priest of the Parsis who went to Europe and America. In 1904 he went to the Congress of the History of Religions held at Basel as he was invited to represent the Zoroastrian Religion and read a paper on "Ahura-Mazda." He then paid flying visits to several University Professors of the Zend-Avesta. From Basel he went to the Religious Conference held at Stockholm, and then to the Upsala University. At both the places he delivered interesting lectures. In London he read a paper on the very important subject "Dualism in the Zend Avesta," before the Royal Asiatic Society, with the late Lord Reay, the ex-Governor of Bombay in the Chair. He was made an Honorary member of the Society.

After leaving Europe he made a short tour in America where he had the honour of an interview with the then President Roosevelt. Before leaving America he gave a very important lecture at the well-known Columbia University.

His lecturing tours all over India were not less useful and successful During the three months of his tour he delivered nearly 50 lectures, not only in Gujrathi on different religious subjects but also in English on cosmopolitan topics, which had been considered and declared as very important and instructive by such eminent Chairmein as Sir Lawrence Jenkins the then Chief Justice of Calcutta, the late Justice Beaman, the late Sir Dinshaw Dava, by the commissioners, collectors, and the leading Parsis of all the cities he visited.

A STAUNCH ZOROASTRIAN.

Dastoor Rustomjee Sanjana is a very staunch Zoroastrian. But at the same time he is a true reformer. He does not understand by the word "reform" destruction of every thing we have inherited from our illustrious forefathers, Zoroastrian saints and sages. But he understands by the word, constructive teaching about God, life, man and society. He is the bitterest foe of all superstitious beliefs, of all humbugging creeds and societies

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Tango Maru	5893	1st Aug.	13 Aug.
Hakkai ,,	4903	15 ,,	19 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep.
Kashima ,,	10000	---	@22Sep.
x Nagato ,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	19500	---	@5 Oct

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Cilombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Aug.	1 Sept.
Fushimi aru	11000	Sept.	21 Sept..

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	2200	2 Sept.	8 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	22000	16 Sept.	22 Sept

Subject to alteration without notice.

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Phone No. 20179.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

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Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859).

Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Anmedabad and Surat.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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Your Clothes

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

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THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee on Thursday at 4 p.m.
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"PARIS"
With IRENE BORDINI and JACK BUCHANAN.
First National All-Colour Hit!

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The Story of a Chorus Girl
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featuring
CONSTANCE CARPENTER.
From the Stage Play by Lady Arthur Lever.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Minstrel Don Juan
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SARKARY and
SHARIFA with
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BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

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BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

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Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

COMING - NEXT SATURDAY - COMING

SAGAR'S FIRST TALKIE

ROMANTIC PRINCE

LOVE IS LIKE A ROSE,
THAT NEWLY SPRING IN JUNE,
LOVE IS LIKE A MELODY,
THAT SWEET BY PLAYED IN TUNE—BUT HOW

for that you must see this picture.

Directed by:—Mr. Profulla Ghosh.
Cameraman:—Mr. Boman Irani
Featuring:—Miss Zubeida and Master Vithal.

BE PREPARED FOR NEXT SATURDAY

IT DANCES, IT SINGS, IT TALKS, IT THRILLS. ALL COMBINED IN THIS MEMORABLE TALKIE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Lalitkaladarsha

GRANT ROAD

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WEDNESDAY, 12th at 9 p.m.

SHARDA

MATINEE SHOWS:
on
SATURDAY, 15th at 4 p.m.
SUNDAY, 16th at 3-30 p.m.

"NEKJAT-MARATHA"

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 11.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT:—
Oct. sh. 3-9 3/8d. —1 1/8d.
Dec. sh. 3-11 3/8d. —7/8d.
March sh. 4-1 3/4d. —7/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT:—
Sept. Dol. 50 up 1 1/4.
Dec. Dol. 53 7/8 up 1 3/8.
March Dol. 56 5/8 up 1-3/8.

LONDON LINSEED:—
Aug. £8-8-9 up sh. 3-9d.
Market firm.

ARGENTINE LINSEED:—
October 12.12 up 27.
November 12.21 up 26.
Market firm.

LONDON LINSEED OIL:—
Sept./Dec. sh. 15-1 1/2d. up 1-1/2d
Jan./April sh. 16-1 1/2d. up 1-1/2d
Market firmer.

NEW YORK SUGAR:—
Sept. 1.41 —4.
Dec. 1.45 —2.
March 1.47 —3.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO):—"Prices advanced on "Bull" support export business, unfavourable crop reports and Commission House buying. Closed firm."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

PRICES DECLINE BY 5½ DOLSARS PER BALE.

Heavy Rains In Oklahoma And Arkansas

TALK OF A LEVEL BELOW SIX CENTS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

The New York Cotton futures market yesterday opened at a decline of 130 points in sympathy with the fall in Liverpool market owing to Bearish Bureau report. There was heavy long liquidation and stop loss orders were caught which added 12 points to the opening weakness. At this level there was extensive short covering which saved the market from a further fall and prices gradually recovered 28 points from the lowest level reached. The market closed at a decline of 114 points or roughly 5 1/2 dollars per bale. Spot Cotton prices declined 115 points at 6.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 109 to 112 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 111 points at 6.72c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 99 points. For sometime there was great excitement, but later on increased covering by continental operators hardened prices. The market closed at a decline of 72 to 70 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 80 points at 3.64d per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures ring was comparatively very steady and prices closed at a decline of 4s to 58 points.

Sakel Egyptian futures declined 93 points and Uppers closed at a loss of 89 points.

Trading has been suspended and minimum prices are fixed for 20 days with Sakel November 11.82 and Upper August 7.39.

NO SUSTAINED RISE AT PRESENT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state that the sensation caused by the Bureau Report seems to be subsiding and though the statistical position is extremely bearish speculative selling is deterred by the low price level and knowledge that the recent excessive rains have been temporarily ignored. It must not be overlooked that the crop is somewhat late and any boll-weevil infection will not be apparent for another week or so. In 1926 owing to the low prices ruling nearly 2,000,000 bales were unpicked.

In view of these facts a further material decline seems improbable but in view of the huge prospective supply, impending crop movement and hand to mouth policy of consumers which seems likely to be continued we do not see any likelihood of any sustained improvement in prices in the immediate future.

The Alexandria market was closed yesterday after a decline of 100 points due to the Government decree.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the Liverpool raw cotton market this week Spot cotton has been in slightly improved request. In the Futures section, with various disturbing influences prevailing, together with sluggish trade reports, prices continued to sag, resulting in new low levels being touched. To-day, however, values improved on covering by shorts, pending the issue of the Bureau Report.

The Egyptian section also improved to-day, after scattered long liquidation, chiefly by Sakellaridis.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth:—With confidence in values still lacking, the turnover in actual business has continued to be distinctly disappointing. Demand from the Indian Empire has mostly been of a half-hearted character, but China has given rather more encouragement and some fair lines are reported to have been booked to that country. From other sources, however, very little business of any importance has transpired.

Yarns:—Demand for yarns of both American and Egyptian descriptions has been sluggish.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 6.99 —.113 lowest 6.70 —142.

N. Y. December highest 7.20 (2-50 p.m.) lowest 6.94 (10-29 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennon and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Cotton: "Most significant feature in the market situation is the absence of buying orders, despite to-day's severe decline, proving that there is an absence of speculation, therefore we are more than ever of the opinion, that prices will be difficult to obtain, during the hedging period, unless some calamity overtakes the crop. Would favour sales on all good rallies, until improverished world will be able to absorb large supplies."

Messrs. Hornby Homelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"Market withstood Bureau Report very well. Bears covering. Spinners calling, but still advise caution pending clearer political outlook."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"Market generally accepts Bureau Report, steady at the decline, shorts covering, see nothing in the position to cause an advance other than a reaction."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpol friends:—

9-05 a.m.:—Cotton Textiles figures for July:—Sales 32.2 per cent.; Shipments 109.8 per cent. of production; Stocks decrease 6.5 per cent.; unfilled orders decrease 16 per cent.

11-20 a.m.: Liverpool:—General selling. Market steadied on short covering on heavy decline.

12-23 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight heavy rains in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Weather cooler.

2-41 p.m.: New York cables:—Heavy liquidation and covering checked worse decline, sentiment very pessimistic on account of forthcoming hedge pressure talking below six cents.

Our travelling man wires from Texas:—In South-Texas worms and weevil increasing everywhere. In Central Texas fine crop made.

8-53 p.m.:—New York market later improved on short covering trade buying absorbing liquidation, fairly good undertone.

Reuter's cable:—New York 10th —New York market was depressed by bearish Bureau Report. Prices at first declined on unfavourable Liverpool cables and then advanced partially on covering.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cables dated 10th instant:—

From their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Think present prices time being discounts situation fully. It is difficult to see, if Government estimate realised, where cotton to be placed in the present state of trade, but we are some distance off that, yet various factors may alter situation."

From New York friends:—

"Think present prices about discount estimate, but expect lower later under weight of crop movement.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 4.03.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 155 equal to 3.52.

Difference 51 pts. equal to Rs. 22.

New York May (close) 7.68 equal to 3.84.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 155. equal to 3.52.

Difference 32 pts. equal to Rs. 14.

Liverpool—New York:
(At Liverpool close) Oct. 53, May 38 (American points.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 10.

October	6.93	—114
December	7.20	—111
January	7.31	—109
March	7.50	—112
May	7.68	—114
Middling Cotton	6.90	—115

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

January	7.31	—109
October	6.96	—109
December	7.17	—112
Middling Spot	6.72	—111

NEW YORK 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	6.79
January	7.12
March	7.32

NEW YORK: NOON CALL—

October	6.78
January	7.10
March	7.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 10.

	Opening	Closing
July		3.58—70
August		3.61—71
September		3.66—71
October	3.45	3.68—72
November		3.72—73
December		3.77—72
January	3.57	3.81—72
February		3.86—71
March	3.64	3.90—71
April		3.94—71
May	3.73	3.97—71
June		4.00—71
July	3.75	4.03—71
August		3.64—80
Middling Spot		

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, August 11.

The New York closing futures being better than expected, our market was expected to open at Rs. 155 for Broach A/M. delivery but it is opened quiet at Rs. 153/12 but declined to Rs. 151/8 on long liquidation. At this level the market was steady and prices improved to Rs. 153.

At this level there were reports that Mahatmaji is not going to London which depressed prices to Rs. 150/4 but again recovered on short covering. Liverpool opened quiet at a rise of 3 points. Later on Liverpool was reported 3 points lower and prices in our market declined to Rs. 149/12 but again hardened and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 143
Broach A/M. 153
Oomra D/J. 132/4 2
Bengal D/J. 119/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 11.

Aug.	118.00+0.90
Nov.	110.80+0.50
Feb.	109..10—0.90

ROOM RATE
Bombay, Aug. 11.

Bengal 120 D/J.
Broach 153 A/M.
Broach 142 J/A.
Oomra 133 D/J.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 11.

112 Ralli Bros. Ghatanjin 10 on to Oomra.
108 Bharoocha Mill Dhangadhra 140
100 S. J. David Dibai 133.
100 Gokak Mill Dhuri 126
32 H. Nenshi Panipat 128

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, Aug. 11.

Bengal	135	131	127	123
Punjab	133	129	125	121
Rajputana	134	130	126	122
Broach	152	148	144	140
S. D.				
P. A.	160	156	152	148
K. V.	154	150	146	142
Dholera	148	144	140	136
Kalajin	154	150	146	142
Cutch	160	156	152	148
Surat	212	208	204	200
Rajpipla	212	208	204	200
Navsari	227	223	219	215
Oomra No. 3	143	139	135	131
C. P. No. 1	155	151	147	143
C. P. No. 2	149	145	141	137

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 10.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	2.96
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.11
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.26
Oomra Good	2.56
Oomra Fully Good	2.71
Oomra Fine	2.86
Bengal Good	2.41
Bengal Fully Good	2.51
Bengal Fine	2.61
Scinde Fully Good	2.51
Scinde Fine	2.61
Scinde Superfine	2.71

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 10.

Sakellaridis, September	5.40
October	5.58
November	5.70
January	5.91
March	6.10
May	6.30
July	6.48
F.G.F. Spot	5.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Bales
Estimated Spot Sales	3,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.
London, Aug. 10.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

	Latest prices. £ sh. d.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ld. Ord.	0 2 3
London Tin Corporation, Ld. Ord.	0 11 9
Turner & Newall	1 6 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 0 0
Attock Oil	0 15 0
Associated portland Cement	1 1 0
Underground Electric Railways	0 19 7½
Electric Supply Corporation	2 3 3
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ld. Ord.	0 10 3
Beira Railways	0 6 6
County of London Elec., Supply Ord.	2 5 3
Marconi International Marine	1 10 7½
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. Ord.	2 11 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 0 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 3 0
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref.	19 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America dol.	7 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 8 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 9
Soudan Plantations	0 15 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 17 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 5 6
Wm. Cory & Son	2 12 0

Market weaker
Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 137047 tons.
Increase on week 831 tons.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1931.

Sholapur Strike Takes Serious Turn.

WORKERS TO RESORT TO SATYAGRAHA.

Citizens Appoint Conciliation Board To Settle Dispute.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 10.

Finding the mill strike situation assuming graver aspects including loss of life and property some leading citizens of Sholapur convened a public meeting yesterday evening in the Native General Library with a view to discuss and appoint a conciliatory board to effect, if possible, an amicable settlement between the strikers and the mill-managements. When Mr. Lalit Pleader moved a resolution to appoint a conciliatory board and suggested a few names as members to work on the board heated discussion took place and controversy centred round the question as to who should be appointed as members. Ultimately it was agreed that Dr. Vaishampayan, M. L. C., Messrs. Punde and Lele, pleaders, and Mr. Ranade, Timber Merchant, should form the board and if deemed desirable additions may be made afterwards. Mr. Jatkar, Pleader, was nominated Secretary to the board.

At a workers' meeting held this morning on the Mazur Maidan Mr. Philip of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union addressing the workers exhorted them to remain firm and not to give way because a move to bring a settlement was afoot. He said the conciliatory board would not succeed in its attempts if strikers misunderstood the move. Continuing he observed the board would succeed only when the workers would show greater strength and solidarity than ever before.

Mr. Khajabhai then addressed the workers and said the Union had resolved to practise satyagraha from Wednesday and necessary instructions as to its mode of practice etc., would be given to strikers.

KEEPING THE NATIONAL FLAG FLYING.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel hoisting the new National Flag for the first time in Bombay.

Ihsan Ilahi's Woes in Lahore Jail

M. L. A. TO RAISE QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

Lahore, Aug. 7.—Lala Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.L.A., has given notice of the following questions to be asked by him in the next session of the Legislative Assembly:—

(1) Is the Government aware that Mr. Ihsan Ilahi, a State detenue, under Regulation III of 1818, who is at present confined in the Lahore Central Jail, contracted a complicated disease since his confinement in Jail? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken for his treatment?

(2) Is it a fact that Hakim Noor Elahi, the brother of the detenue, who himself is a qualified medical practitioner, applied twice to the authorities that Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, M.B.B.S., and Dr. Satyapal, M.B.B.S., two well known doctors of Lahore, may be permitted to visit Mr. Ihsan Ilahi with a view to examine him medically and the request was refused on both the occasions? If so, why?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the effect that the detenue may have access to and consultation with his medical advisers and use medicines prescribed by them?

(4) Is the Government aware that Hakim Mohammad Hussain Kureshi Principal, Tibbia College, Lahore examined Mr. Ishan Ilahi in June and gave it as his opinion that Ishan Ilahi was ill as the result of confinement and that he should not be segregated and that he requires particular attention?

(5) Is the Government aware that Mr. Ishan Ilahi is practically kept in solitary confinement and is not allowed to remain in the company of other people?

STAR CHAMBER METHODS.

(6) Will the Government please lay on the table the result of the enquiry of the Sessions Judges appointed to enquire into the case against the detenue? If not, will the Government please give reasons for the same?

(7) Is the Government aware that Mr. Ishan Ilahi was not given an opportunity for appearing before the Sessions Judge and explaining his position and defending himself? If so, why?

(8) Will the Government be pleased to state why the legal adviser of Mr. Ihsan Ilahi was not allowed to have an interview out of the hearing of the C.I.D. officials after the Government had announced its intention of appointing two Sessions Judges for enquiring into the cases of the detenu?

(9) Is it a fact that the application for interview submitted by the relatives or friends of Mr. Ihsan Ilahi are not attended to for a long time?

(10) Is the Government aware that the correspondence of Mr. Ihsan Ilahi is inordinately delayed? Will it be pleased to issue instructions that this delay should not take place?

Communalist Muslims Get Into A Temper.

THREAT OF BOYCOTT OF R. T. C.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

The proceedings of the Muslim Conference ended late last night. At the final session some more resolutions were passed more or less on the same lines as those of the Executive Board.

The "Jamiat-ul-Ulema" at its final session passed a number of resolutions. One requested the British Government to ask the Maharajah of Kashmir to give full religious liberty and protection to Muslim subjects. Another was for the repeal of the Sarda Act and one appealed for help for the relief of Cawnpore Sufferers

DON'T PIN FAITH IN R. T. C.

The Executive Board also passed a number of resolutions. The Board protested against the right given to the Congress to nominate its own delegates to the Round Table Conference, against the nomination of a Nationalist Muslim, and against the pronouncement of the Prime Minister and the convening of the Federal Structure Committee before the Minorities Committee as detrimental to the interest of minorities and considered for these reasons that it would be inadvisable for Muslims entirely to pin their faith to the Round Table Conference.

A THREAT

The Board, therefore, called upon the Muslims to organise themselves so that they might be prepared to make all sacrifices and adopt all necessary methods for the enforcement of their demands. It was also resolved that the Muslim members of the Round Table Conference should not agree to any constitutional scheme transferring responsibility to the Centre until the minimum demands as embodied in the Delhi resolution were conceded. And if the demand to hold the Minorities Committee before the Federal Structure Committee were not acceded to, the delegates should abstain from further participation in the work of the Federal Structure Committee. The Broad Accepted an invitation to hold the next annual session of the All-India Muslim Conference at Patna under the Presidentship of Maulana Hasrat Mohani.—A.P.

LOCUST TROUBLE IN NORTHERN INDIA

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The Locust Bureau of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research announces that since 6th June last up to date, locust trouble has become more or less widespread in the Punjab and the United Provinces in addition to its continued presence in Baluchistan from April last.—A. P.

"ABOLISH INDIAN STATES."

Bombay Sikhs' Protest Against Patiala.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Monday on the Chaupati under the auspices of the Navjiwan Bharat Sabha and the Sikh Association to protest against the arrest of a number of national workers in Patiala and also to express disapproval of the Federal Structure Scheme.

Sardar Jamiatsingh referred to the hostile demonstrations organised against the Maharajah of Patiala last year when he left for the first R. T. C. and exhorted the audience to put up a strong fight to end this state of things once and for all.

Dr. Shetty moved the first resolution that: "This meeting of the citizens of Bombay protests against the arrest of political workers by the Patiala State and is of opinion that a relentless struggle should be started against these feudal States to make such conditions impossible"

Sirdar Thamansingh, Sjt. Niranjan Sharma and Mr. Kashiprasad Singhji of the All India States Peoples' Conference supported the resolution. The resolution was passed unanimously.

ABOLISH THE STATES.

Mr. V. B. Karnik moved the second resolution that: "This meeting is further of the opinion that the Federal Structure Scheme hatched in the R.T.C. gives a new lease of life to the corrupt antiquated and reactionary Indian Princes and Chiefs and is, therefore detrimental to the progress of the masses of India whose real interest demands an immediate abolition of the States."

Mr. Kanayalal Kalyantree and Mr. Noormahomed Vallibhoy supported the resolution which was adopted.

WELL-KNOWN ARABIC SCHOLAR DEAD.

CALCUTTA. August 10.

References were made in the Calcutta Police and Suburban Courts to the death of Mr. S Khuda Bukhsh, Bar-at-Law, which occurred yesterday morning. The deceased was well-known for his scholarship in Arabic and Persian.—A.P.

PATNA BOMB CASE

Accused Committed To Session

PATNA, August 10.

Mr. R. Jagmohan, Joint Magistrate, pronounced orders to-day charging Surajnath Chaube accused in the Patna Bomb Case under Section 10 (E) and (F) of the Arms Act and Section 4 (H) of the Explosive Substances Act and committing him to the Court of Sessions to take his trial there under those charges.—A. P.

FRAULINE LUISE GEISSLER DEPORTED OUT OF INDIA

Ten Accused Arrested Along With "M. N. Roy" Discharged

Frauline Luise Geissler, the Swiss lady who was arrested recently in connection with "M. N. Roy" Case, and confined in the Arthur Road jail under the Foreigners' Act was deported out of India by Tuesday's Lloyd Triestino's ship s.s. "Aquilijea" bound for Genoa. It is understood the Bombay Government took this step acting under the advice of the Government of India, according to whom Frauline Geissler was an undesirable foreigner.

It is also understood that the local police have discharged all the ten accused who were arrested along with "M. N. Roy" on a charge of harbouring an offender under section 212-216 of the Penal Code.

It is further understood instructions have been issued cancelling the bail bond entered into by all the accused.

FORCED DESCENT OF "HANNIBAL"

Mishap To World's Largest Passenger-Carrying Plane

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Rugby—As a result of a very remarkable mishap to the Imperial Airways new airliner "Hannibal", which is the world's largest passenger-carrying aeroplane, a forced landing near Tonbridge, Kent, was made on Saturday. The pilot showed pluck and coolness in making the descent, and nobody was injured. Experts made a careful examination of the machine during the week-end and the result was announced last night. It is said that one of the air-liners four engines failed and a piece from this motor flew into one of other propellers breaking a blade. This caused the engine with the broken blade to vibrate rapidly and the pilot decided to alight.

An official account states that in landing one wing hit a telegraph pole and the tail was torn by some tree stumps. The hull of the structure sustained no injury, nor was there any damage at any time in the saloons, none of the occupants of which, owing to the size and strength of the metal hull, suffered shock or injury. They were unaware, in fact, until after they had alighted, that the machine had been damaged at all. The "Hannibal" is one of the three machines of this type already in commission. The fourth is about to be delivered and four others are on order by the Imperial Airways. The "Hannibal" weighs (13?) tons, and has four engines; each of 500 horse-power. It has an accommodation for 38 passengers besides the crew, two pilots a mechanic and a steward—B. O. W.

A Hyderabad (Sind) message says that Daudi Bohras there in a meeting passed a resolution strongly protesting against the application of the Wakf Act to their community.

FOREIGN CLOTH SECRETLY SOLD

Agitators Obstruct Work Of Kathiawar Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, Aug. 8.

The news of the secret sales of foreign cloth is coming. The Youth League will investigate the whole matter. The efforts of some elders to subordinate the status of youths have been happily frustrated.

The organizers of the Kathiawar Political Conference are busy with the work of the Sixth Session. Some agitators are creating hindrance in the work and are hindrance in the work and are creating tension between state and subjects at Dhrangadhra. But the youths are firm in their resolve. Some persons seem to be playing a double game. The matter has reached the ears of prominent nationalists.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

Some sensation was caused here this morning by an explosion—said to be the bursting of a bomb—near the sub-post office. A boy who was sleeping on a veranda was injured. The police are making enquiries.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS

The Madras European constituency has nominoted Mr. C. Brooke Elliott, Bar-at-Law, as their representative in the Legislative Assembly in place of the late Mr. W. Alexander.—A.P.

It is understood that Government have passed orders superseding the Madura Municipal Council for a period of one year with effect from 14th August and have appointed a special officer to take charge of the Municipality and to perform all the duties of the Council.—A.P.

FEDERATION WITH HONOUR & SAFETY & INTEGRITY

Bikaner's New Slogan

BIKANER, Aug. 10.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner left for Bombay en route to London to attend the Round Table Conference. A brilliant gathering of Chiefs and notables, besides officials and others gave the Maharaja a hearty send off. Speaking at a farewell dinner at the Palace last night, His Highness announced that with Lord Irwin's permission he had decided to call the new Bikaner Legislative Assembly Hall (built at a cost of about three lakhs) as "Irwin Hall" This he did in view of Lord Irwin's great and invaluable services both to the Empire and to India including the States Lord Irwin was one of the greatest and most popular of the Viceroys. In his successor, Lord Willingdon, they had a Viceroy who possessed intimate personal knowledge of the country and who had already proved himself to be a great statesman and administrator and a tried and trusted friend of British India as well as the States. His Highness prayed that the great burden of anxiety which Lord Willingdon shared at present might be considerably lessened by the fruition of a successful scheme as the result of the work of the London Conference. His own motto at the Conference would be "Federation with honour and safety and integrity of our States"—A. P.

HASRAT MOHANI AGAIN

Threat To Boycott R. T. C

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, President of the Jamiat-ulUlema Conference, has cabled to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and H.H. the Aga Khan, as follows:—

The annual session of the Ulema Conference at Allahabad unanimously resolved to ask Muslim leaders to boycott the Federal Committee, if Minorities Committee's work is not concluded before Federal Committee commences and further urged boycott of the Round Table Conference, if centrifugal federation and transference of power from Parliament to Povinces are not conceded by the Federal Committee."

The President has also wired to the Viceroy sending him a copy of the above message and adding: "We trust Your Excellency will urge upon the British Government to call the Minorities Committee first."—A.P.

WHY HE ACCEPTED OFFICE

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Explains

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

Replying to congratulatory speeches at a meeting at the Servants of India Society held in his honour, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the new Law Member, said he had accepted the office in the conviction that he might be of some help in the Government of India when the deliberations of the Federal Structure Committee were going on. He expected to be in England when the Reform Bill was discussed in Parliament. It was because he was firmly convinced that in Lord Willingdon, as in Lord Irwin, India had one who was willing to give to India her right place among the free nations of the world that he considered it a privilege and an honour to be associated with him in his government.—A.P.

INADEQUACY OF LABOUR REPRESENTATION AT R. T. C.

B.N.R. UNION'S RESENTMENT.

(From A. Correspondent).

GONDIA, August 10.

The Branch Secretary of B.N. R. Indian Labour Union, writes:

A mass meeting of the B.N. Railway Workers was held on the 10th inst. to record its dissatisfaction at the inadequate Labour representation at the Round Table Conference. While expressing its dissatisfaction the meeting, nevertheless, notes with gratification the election of Mr. Giri, as a delegates, reminding that Messrs. Giri, Joshi and Shivarao would finally stand for adult franchise and political rights demonstrably in the interest of Labour. Further it expressed hopes that Mahatma Gandhi would stand by the Karachi Resolutions of Fundamental Rights of toiling masses and urge Labour representatives to work in collaboration with him.

REBELS PLEAD FOR MERCY.

Burma Govt. Reviews Sentences And Orders Release On Bonds

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

In connection with the Dedaye Rebellion Case, the Local Government have passed orders on the memorials for mercy of 62 prisoners, eighteen of whom had been sentenced to death and 44 to life sentences. The memorials of four of those sentenced to death have been rejected, while the death sentences passed on thirteen others have been commuted to life sentences. The remaining one has been ordered to be release on entering into a bond to be of good behaviour. The cases of two of those whose life sentences have been commuted will be considered five years hence, and the cases of eight others will be considered two years hence. Forty of the 44 prisoners sentenced to transportation for life have been directed to be released on entering into bonds to be of good behaviour.—A.P.

Whole Family Murdered By Rebels

RANGOON, August 11.

"Rangoon Gazette's" Prome correspondent reports the murder of a whole Indian family composed of the husband, wife and two children. One Chettiyar reported to the police that on the night of August 8 unknown persons attacked the house of one of his employees living in a village six miles from Paungdale and killed the members of the family outright and then burnt down the hut.—A.P.

GOVT. LAUNCH FIRED AT.

REBELS STILL ACTIVE.

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

A Government launch was fired at by rebels in the upper Pagan River Valley, near Zaungtt on August 8. A Karen sepoy and a Serang were badly wounded.

Dacoities and murders are still reported from the disturbed areas. A police party shot dead a dacoit who with others had attacked a villager in Pegu.

The number of rebels who have surrendered in Tharrawaddy now totals 213.—A.P.

COMMUNIQUE ON AKOLA INCIDENT

Maha Sabha President Not hurt

NAGPUR, Aug. 10.

The C. P. Government has issued a communique relating to the incident at Akola, when the President of the Hindu Sabha was being taken in a procession. The communique states: The facts reported to Government are that as the procession was drawing near a mahl, some Mahomedans raising their hands asked music to be stopped. When this was not done, a few Mahomedans moved towards the President's carriage, but they were pushed back by the police. Thereupon a few unmannerly people in the crowd threw stones and dirt at the processionists. The police intervened and the procession continued. The President was not hurt and no one received more than minor injuries. An offence under section 336 Indian Penal Code has been registered and is under investigation.—A.P.

RISE IN GRAIN PRICES IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10.

The prices of food grains in the United Provinces show a slight rise on account of the belated monsoon, but they vary widely from place to place.—A. P.

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